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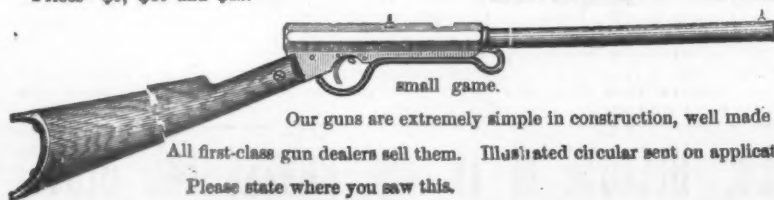
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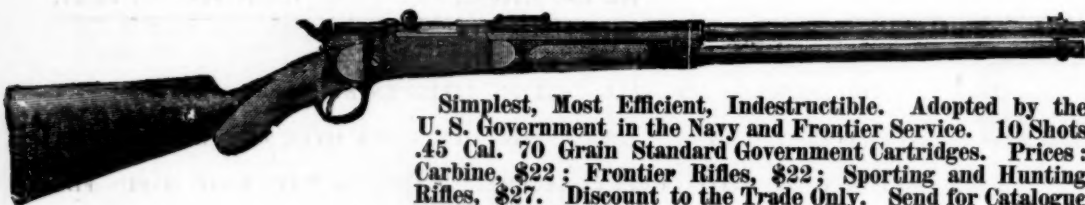
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. OCTOBER TERM, 1880.

Charles M. Blake, Appellant, v. The United States.—
Appeal from the Court of Claims.

The true construction of the 5th section of the Army Appropriation Act of July 17th, 1866 (14 Stat., 93), is, that whereas, under the act of July 17th, 1862 (13 Stat., 506), as before its passage, the President, alone, had the power to dismiss an officer in the military or naval service for any cause which, in his judgment, either rendered the officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote the public service, he, alone, shall not thereafter, in time of peace, exercise such power of dismissal, except in pursuance of a Court-martial sentence to that effect, or in commutation thereof.

Congress did not intend by the act of July 17th, 1866, to deny or restrict the power of the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, to displace officers in the Army or Navy by the appointment of others in their places.

STATEMENT.

From the finding of facts, in the Court of Claims, it appears that appellant, a post-chaplain in the Army of the United States, stationed at Camp McDowell, in the Territory of Arizona, addressed to the Secretary of War, under date of December 24th, 1868, a communication in which he complained of unjust treatment to which, during several years, he had been subjected by various officers. He asked for the fullest and most thorough investigation of the facts, and concluded: "But if this cannot be done, then I wish to tender to the Honorable the Secretary of War my resignation as a chaplain of the Army, and to lay the facts, which I have for years been accumulating with the greatest care, before the church and the country at large." After this letter came to the hands of the post-commandant, his attention was called to the mental condition of the chaplain, and it was suggested that the latter was not responsible for his act in writing the foregoing letter. The letter was retained until 31st December, 1868 (for the purpose, perhaps, of ascertaining his condition), and then forwarded by the commandant with an endorsement recommending an acceptance of the resignation, and saying, among other things, that "the tenor of this and other communications forwarded will, no doubt, convince the department commander of his utter uselessness in the position he holds."

The letter of December 24th, 1868, was forwarded through the District and Department Headquarters, and, finally, through the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, to the Secretary of War, by whom it was transmitted to the President, who accepted the resignation, to take effect March 17th, 1869. Each of the commanding officers through who the letter passed, recommended an acceptance of the resignation.

On the 28th of March, 1869, Blake telegraphed to the delegate in Congress from the Territory of Arizona, stating that he did not intend to resign, and that if his letter was construed as a resignation, to withdraw it immediately. When the Secretary of War was informed of that telegram, he stated that Blake's resignation had been accepted and was beyond recall.

Blake, having received official notice of such acceptance, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"NAPA CITY, CAL., April 27th, 1869.

"Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR: To my great surprise I was yesterday informed, through Headquarters Department of California, that my 'resignation' as post-chaplain, U. S. Army, 'had been accepted by the President,' 'to take effect March 17th, 1869.'"

"As I am not aware of having at any time resigned my commission, and as I am now in a state of feeble health, caused by efficient services in the line of duty in 1863, 1864, and since, I beg that the favorable reconsideration of the President may be given to my case, and that I may be ordered before a retiring board for examination, and to duty if fit for it."

"Justice to the service, no less than to myself and family, after eight years of devoted labors, will not permit me to be silent in view of the wrongs done me at Camp McDowell, A. T., and I am confident that you will not allow me to suffer wrongfully."

"I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "CHARLES M. BLAKE,
(Late) Post Chaplain, U. S. A."

This letter was referred to the adjutant-general, who returned it with this endorsement: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War with the paper on which the resignation of Chaplain Blake was accepted. Chaplain Blake appears not to be of sane mind. E. D. Townsend, Adj. Genl."

On the 7th of July, 1870, President Grant nominated to the Senate six persons to be post-chaplains in the Army, to rank from July 2, 1870, among whom was "Alexander Gilmore, of New Jersey, vice Blake, resigned." Gilmore's nomination was confirmed on the 12th of July, 1870, and, on the 14th of the same month, he was commissioned, as post-chaplain, to rank as such from July 2d, 1870. He has since regularly received his salary and performed his duties as such post-chaplain.

It is found, as a fact, by the Court of Claims, that for some time prior to, and on, the 24th of December, 1868, Blake had been suffering from physical disease, and from mental prostration; that in the light of subsequent events, "there can be no doubt he was then insane," that he was, at times, irritable and incoherent, manifesting egotism and suspicion of his superiors; that not until after the above date were these symptoms developed to such an extent as necessarily to induce persons who came in contact with him to believe he was mentally incapable of acting with sound reasoning purpose; also that, at the date of the telegram to the delegate from Arizona he was "totally unqualified for business," and, at the date of the letter of April 27, 1869, "he was not of sound mind."

It is also found as a fact that the insanity of Blake continued until about the year 1874.

On the 28th of September, 1878, President Hayes made the following order:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 28, 1878.

"It appearing from the evidence, and from the reports of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the superintendent of the Government hospital for the insane, that Chaplain Blake

was insane at the time he tendered his resignation, it is held that said resignation was and is void, and the acceptance thereof is set aside. Chaplain Blake will be ordered to duty, and paid from the date of the resignation of post-chaplain Preston Nash, to wit, May 14th, 1878, by which resignation a vacancy was created, which has not been filled. The claim of Chaplain Blake for pay from the date of his resignation to May 14th, 1878, during which his successor held the office, discharged its duties, and received pay is not decided, but is left for the decision of the court, where it is understood to be now pending.

R. B. HAYES."

On the 2d October, 1878, the following order was issued by direction of the General of the Army:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 2, 1878.

"1. It appearing from the evidence presented, and from the reports of the Surgeon-General of the Army, and the superintendent of the Government hospital for the insane, that Post-Chaplain Charles M. Blake, U. S. Army, was insane at the time he tendered his resignation, December 24, 1868, said resignation is, by direction of the President, declared void, and the acceptance of the same in letter from this office, dated March 17, 1869, as announced in Special Orders No. 62, March 17, 1869, from this office, is set aside.

"Chaplain Blake is restored to the list of post-chaplains of the Army with his original date of rank, and with pay from May 14, 1878, since which date a vacancy in that grade has existed. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona, for assignment to duty.

"By command of General Sherman.

(Signed.) "E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General."

Mr. Justice HARLAN delivered the opinion of the Court.

The present action was instituted by Blake to recover the amount due him, by way of salary as post-chaplain, from the 28th of April, 1869, to the 14th of May, 1878. The claim is placed upon the ground that before, at the date of, and subsequent to the letter addressed to the Secretary of War, which was treated as his resignation, he was insane in a sense that rendered him irresponsible for his acts, and consequently, that his supposed resignation was inoperative and did not have the effect to vacate his office. His petition was dismissed, and from the judgment of dismissal this appeal is prosecuted. Did the appointment of Gilmore, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the post-chaplaincy held by Blake, operate, *proprio vigore*, to discharge the latter from the service, and invest the former with the rights and privileges belonging to that office? If this question be answered in the affirmative, it will not be necessary to inquire whether Blake was, at the date of the letter of December 24, 1868, in such condition of mind as to enable him to perform, in a legal sense, the act of resigning his office; or, whether the acceptance of his resignation, followed by the appointment of his successor, by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, is not, in view of the relations of the several departments of Government to each other, conclusive, in this collateral proceeding, as to the fact of a valid effectual resignation.

From the organization of the Government, under the present Constitution, to the commencement of the recent war for the suppression of the rebellion, the power of the President, in the absence of statutory regulations, to dismiss an officer of the Army or Navy from the service was unquestioned in any adjudged case, or by any department of the Government.

Upon the general question of the right of removal from office, as incident to the power of appointment, the case of *Ex-parte Hennen*, 13 Pet., 259, is instructive. That case involved the authority of a district judge of the United States to remove a clerk and appoint some one in his place.

The court, among other things, said: "All offices, the tenure of which is not fixed by the Constitution or limited by law, must be held either during good behavior, or (which is the same thing in contemplation of law) during the life of the incumbent, or must be held at the will and discretion of some department of the Government, and subject to removal at pleasure.

"It cannot for a moment be admitted that it was the intention of the Constitution that those offices which are denominated inferior offices should be held during life. And if removable at pleasure, by whom is such removal to be made? In the absence of all constitutional provision or statutory regulation, it would seem to be a sound and necessary rule to consider the power of removal as incident to the power of appointment. This power of removal from office was a subject much disputed, and upon which a great diversity of opinion was entertained in the early history of this Government. This related, however, to the power of the President to remove officers appointed with the concurrence of the Senate; and the great question was whether the removal was to be by the President alone, or with the concurrence of the Senate, both constituting the appointing power. No one denied the power of the President and Senate jointly to remove, where the tenure of the office was not fixed by the Constitution; which was a full recognition of the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. But it was very early adopted, as the practical construction of the Constitution, that this power was vested in the President alone. And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution." (1 Kent, 309 et seq.; 2 Story on Const. [4th edit.], sec. 1537 to sec. 1540, and notes; 2 Marshall's Life of Washington, 163; Sergeant's Const. Law, 372; Rawle on the Const., ch. 14.)

During the administration of President Tyler, the question was propounded by the Secretary of the Navy to Attorney-General Legare, whether the President could strike an officer from the rolls, without a trial by

a Court-martial, after a decision in that officer's favor by a court of inquiry ordered for the investigation of his conduct. His response was: "Whatever I might have thought of the power of removal from office, if the subject were *res integra*, it is now too late to dispute the settled construction of 1789. It is according to that construction, from the very nature of executive power, absolute in the President, subject only to his responsibility to the country (his constituents) for a breach of such a vast and solemn trust. (3 Story's Com. Const., 397, sec. 1538.) It is obvious that if necessity is a sufficient ground for such a concession in regard to officers in the civil service, the argument applies *a multo fortiori* to the military and naval departments. . . . I have no doubt, therefore, that the President had the constitutional power to do what he did, and that the officer in question is not in the service of the United States." The same views were expressed by subsequent Attorneys-General. (4 Opinions, 1; 6 Ib., 4; 8 Ib., 233; 12 Opin., 424; 15 Ib., 421.)

In *Du Barry's case* (4 Opin., 612) Attorney-General Clifford said that the attempt to limit the exercise of the power of removal to the executive officers in the civil service found no support in the language of the Constitution nor in any judicial decision; that there was no foundation in the Constitution for any distinction in this regard between civil and military officers.

In *Lansing's case* (6 Opin., 4) the question arose as to the power of the President, in his discretion, to remove a military storekeeper. Attorney-General Cushing said: "Conceding, however, that military storekeepers are officers, or, at least, quasi officers, of the Army, it does not follow that they are not subject to be deprived of their commission at the will of the President.

"I am not aware of any ground of distinction in this respect, so far as regards the strict question of law, between officers of the Army and any other officers of the Government. As a general rule, with the exception of judicial officers only, they all hold their commissions by the same tenure in this respect. Reasons of a special nature may be deemed to exist why the rule should not be applied to military in the same way as it is to civil officers, but the legal applicability to both classes of officers is, it is conceived, the settled construction of the Constitution. It is no answer to this doctrine to say that officers of the Army are subject to be deprived of their commissions by the decision of a Court-martial. So are civil officers by impeachment. The difference between the two cases is in the form and mode of trial, not in the principle, which leaves unimpaired in both cases alike the whole constitutional power of the President.

"It seems unnecessary in this case to recapitulate in detail the elements of constitutional construction and historical induction by which this doctrine has been established as the public law of the United States. I observe only that, so far as regards the question of abstract power, I know of nothing essential in the grounds of legal conclusion, which have been so thoroughly explored at different times in respect of civil officers, which does not apply to officers of the Army."

The same officer, subsequently, when required to consider this question, said that "the power has been exercised in many cases with approbation, express or implied, of the Senate, and without challenge by any legislative act of Congress. And it is expressly reserved in every commission of the officers, both of the Navy and Army." (8 Opin., 231.)

Such was the established practice in the Executive Department and such the recognized power of the President up to the passage of the act of July 17th, 1862, (12 Stat., 596), entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," the 17th section of which provides that "the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service, either in the Army, Navy, marine corps, or volunteer force, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote, the public service."

In reference to that act Attorney-General Devens (15 Opin., 421) said, with much reason, that so far as it "gives authority to the President, it is simply declaratory of the long-established law. It is probable that the force of the act is to be found in the word *requested*, by which it was intended to re-enforce strongly this power in the hands of the President at a great crisis of the State."

A subsequent statute, passed March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 48), provides that, in case any officer of the military or naval service, thereafter dismissed by the authority of the President, shall make application in writing for a trial, setting forth, under oath, that he has been wrongfully and unjustly dismissed, "the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the service may permit, convene a Court-martial to try such officer on the charge on which he was dismissed. And if such Court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void. And, if the Court-martial aforesaid shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of his application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void."

Thus, so far as legislative enactments are concerned, stood the law in reference to dismissals of Army or Naval officers, by the President, until the passage of the Army appropriation act of July 17th, 1866 (14 Stat., 92), the 5th section of which is as follows: "That section 17 of an act, entitled 'An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army,' approved

July 17, 1862, and a resolution, entitled "A resolution to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field, or department, to officers of the same grade, without regard to seniority," approved April 4th, 1862, be, and the same are, hereby repealed. And no officer in the military or naval service shall, in time of peace, be dismissed from the service, except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial to that effect, or in commutation thereof."

Two constructions may be placed upon the last clause of that section without doing violence to the words used. Giving them a literal interpretation, it may be construed to mean, that although the tenure of Army and Naval officers is not fixed by the Constitution, they shall not, in time of peace, be dismissed from the service, under any circumstances, or for any cause, or by any authority whatever, except in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial to that effect, or in commutation thereof. Or, in view of the connection in which the clause appears—following, as it does, one in the same section repealing provisions touching the dismissal of officers by the President, alone, and to assignments, by him, of the command of troops, without regard to seniority of officers—it may be held to mean, that, whereas, under the act of July 17th, 1862, as well as before its passage, the President, alone, was authorized to dismiss an Army or Naval officer from the service for any cause which, in his judgment, either rendered such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote, the public service, he, alone, shall not, thereafter, in time of peace, exercise such power of dismissal, except in pursuance of a Court-martial sentence to that effect, or in commutation thereof. Although this question is not free from difficulty, we are of opinion that the latter is the true construction of the act. That section originated in the Senate as an amendment of the Army appropriation bill which had previously passed the House of Representatives. (Cong. Globe, 39th Congress, pp. 3254, 3405, 3375, and 3389.) It is supposed to have been suggested by the serious differences existing, or which were apprehended, between the legislative and executive branches of the Government in reference to the enforcement, in the States lately in rebellion, of the reconstruction acts of Congress. Most, if not all, of the senior officers of the Army, enjoyed, as we may know from the public history of that period, the confidence of the political organization then controlling the legislative branch of the Government. It was believed that, within the limits of the authority conferred by statute, they would carry out the policy of Congress, as indicated in the reconstruction acts, and suppress all attempts to treat them as unconstitutional and void, or overthrow them by force. Hence, by way of preparation for the conflict, then apprehended between the executive and legislative departments as to the enforcement of those acts, Congress, by the 5th section of the act of July 13, 1866, repealed not only the seventeenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, but also the resolution of April 4, 1862, which authorized the President, whenever military operations required the presence of two or more officers of the same grade, in the same field or department, to assign the command without regard to seniority of rank. In furtherance, as we suppose, of the objects of that legislation, was the second section of the Army appropriation act of March 2d, 1867, establishing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requiring all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President, or Secretary of War, to be issued through that officer, and, in case of his inability, through the next in rank, and declaring that the General of the Army "shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be null and void; and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office," etc. (14 Stat., 486.)

Our conclusion is that there was no purpose, by the 5th section of the act of July 13, 1866, to withdraw from the President the power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to supersede an officer in the military or naval service by the appointment of some one in his place. If the power of the President and Senate, in this regard, could be constitutionally subjected to restrictions by statute (as to which we express no opinion), it is sufficient, for the present case, to say that Congress did not intend by that section to impose them. It is, in substance and effect, nothing more than a declaration, that the power theretofore exercised by the President without the concurrence of the Senate, of summarily dismissing officers of the Army and Navy, whenever in his judgment the interest of the service required it to be done, shall not exist, or be exercised, in time of peace, except in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial or in commutation thereof. There was, as we think, no intention to deny, or restrict, the power of the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, to displace them by the appointment of others in their places.

It results that the appointment of Gilmore, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the office held by Blake, operated, in law, to supersede the latter, who, thereby, in virtue of the new appointment, ceased to be an officer in the Army from and after, at least, the date at which that appointment took effect—and, this, without reference to Blake's mental capacity to understand what was a resignation. He was, consequently, not entitled to pay as post chaplain after July 2d, 1870, from which date his successor took rank. Having ceased to be an officer in the Army, he could not again become a post chaplain, except upon a new appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Mimack v. U. S., 97 U. S., 437.)

As to that portion of the claim covering the period between April 28th, 1869, and July 2d, 1870, it is only necessary to say that, even were it conceded that appellant did not cease to be an officer in the Army by reason of

the acceptance of his resignation, tendered when he was mentally incapable of understanding the nature and effect of such an act, he cannot recover in this action. His claim for salary during the above period accrued more than six years, and the disability of insanity ceased more than three years, before the commencement of this action. The Government pleads the statute of limitations, and it must be sustained. Congress alone can give the appellant the relief which he seeks.

Mr. Justice Swayne participated in the decision of this case, before his retirement from the bench, and concurs in this opinion.

The judgment is affirmed.

THE PALLISER GUN.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* contains the following: SIR: In your edition of last Saturday, you allude to "the bursting of the big Palliser gun," and I therefore trust you will kindly allow me to make the following remarks, which may have some general interest. There are at present several thousand (about 3,000) of my guns in our service, in India, and in the Colonies; and, although they have been fired far more than all other natures of heavy rifled guns during the last ten years, no Palliser gun has ever yet burst either at proof or during practice, nor has any accident occurred. Moreover, the powder used, namely, R.L.G., is so violent in its action, that its use has been discontinued in guns of larger natures, and my guns are employed for using up the old stores on hand. In order to enable a just idea of the comparative force of R.L.G. and pebble powder to be formed, it may be well to state that the pressure in the 80-pounder Palliser gun with 10 lb. of R.L.G. powder amounts to 25 tons on the square inch; whereas with 30 lb. of pebble powder it amounts to only 11.5 tons on the square inch. The pressure on the square inch in the 38-ton gun with 110 lb. of pebble powder and 700-lb. shot amounts to only 21.5 tons on the square inch. This pressure is considered too high; a different powder, called P2, has therefore been made, and experiments are in progress with prismatic powder, to reduce these pressures still more. In America a result similar to the above has followed the experiments with my guns. Several 8-inch rifled guns have fired from 700 to 800 rounds each without injury, and an 11-inch rifled gun has just completed 400 rounds. In all their experiments, during the last six years, not a single gun has burst. The gun to which, no doubt, your notice referred was an experimental gun, constructed by pouring molten iron round a barrel in a mould. This gun burst at proof, upwards of 12 years ago, and no others were subsequently made. It should, therefore, be called an experimental Palliser gun, rather than a Palliser gun. While I am on this subject, perhaps you will kindly allow me to add that two 68-pounder guns, converted into 7-inch, 5-ton, rifled guns, also burst at Shoeburyness about 12 years ago. But it is of the utmost importance to state that each of these guns was lined round the seat of the charge with a thin steel tube, inside the coiled wrought iron barrel. One of these guns, at the time when it was lined with the ordinary coiled wrought iron barrel, had fired considerably more than 100 rounds, with the full battering charge of the 7-inch, 7-ton, wrought iron gun. It was then relined with a thin steel tube at the breech, and burst, at the first round, on its return to Shoeburyness, after passing proof a second time. My object in trying the steel linings was to obviate the objection to hemispherical and evil marks in the wrought iron coiled tubes, which were not so well made then as now. The utmost care was used in selecting the steel for these liners. It was supplied by two of the best firms in England. I was given to understand that several steel blocks were made and rejected before the manufacturers were satisfied with them. The experiment, if successful, might have led to large orders for steel tubes, and therefore the firms alluded to did their best to produce steel of the finest and most ductile quality, with the above results. The fact is, that a steel tube places a severe initial tension upon the casing outside it, and assists the powder with a wedge-like action to break it open. Moreover, when a steel tube suddenly splits, its sharp, hard edge is driven like a cold chisel by the force of the powder into the soft wrought iron casing, and defines a breaking point, as scissors do to calico about to be torn. It is but fair to state that all three guns were experimental, and made at my expense. I am particularly anxious to avoid gun controversies of any kind. I make the above remarks solely in support of my own system, which has been so largely introduced into the service, and for the purpose of explaining a mistake which, I am perfectly satisfied, was wholly unintentional. I am, etc.,

W. PALLISER.

THE standard of height for the infantry of the line is now 5 feet 6 inches, and for chest measurement it is 34 inches; no recruit is accepted who does not fulfill these requirements, which are in excess of those in all, and are much higher than those in most Continental armies. Some, indeed, are in favor of lowering these standards, because in consequence of them we are forced to reject so many recruits whose chest measurement is only 33 inches, but whom, in every other respect, it would be desirable to enlist. Without in any way going back to the very low standards to which we have often had to resort in the days of long service, we could at any moment increase the number of our recruits very considerably by reducing our standard to that of Germany or of France. In 1873 there were in every 1,000 men in the army 412 under 5 feet 7 inches, and 588 over that same height; in 1880 the numbers were 398 and 602 respectively. Surely these facts show a decided improvement in the physical strength of our soldiers, and afford a positive denial to all the wild statements which are so commonly bandied about as to the inferiority of the recruits who now enlist under the short service system, compared with those we used to obtain formerly. —Sir Garnet Wolseley, in *Nineteenth Century*.

THE ARMY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Comm'r-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. B. C. Drum, Adjt.-General.
Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macleay, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, D, I, K, and L, 4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 6th, 13th Inf., 15th A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 19th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, 23d Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARIZONA.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry; Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adjt.-Gen.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 3d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 3d Cavalry. Hdqrs Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lt. C. F. Roe, 2d Cavalry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, H, I, K, and M, 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; 1st, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Huie, 1st Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.
Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding: Hdqrs New Orleans, La. Major T. M. Vincent, Adjt.-Gen.
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Col. 4th Cav., commanding; Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.: Hdqrs, Little Rock, Ark.
Troops.—C, E, F, G, H, and M, 4th Cavalry; E, G, and L, 3d Artillery; I and K, 19th Infantry; G and I, 23d Infantry; 24th Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Texas. Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; F, 2d Artillery; 1st 16th, 20th, and 22d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
Troops.—C, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank Weston, Col. 2d Infantry: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.
Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. J. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.
Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lieut.-Col. J. Gilbert, 7th Inf. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 20th Inf.
Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Nelson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.
Capt. P. H. Hemington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 22d Inf. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.
Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebstain, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. M. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. P. Steigler, U. S. A.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 38 Portland st., Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st., Capt. Charles Wheaton, 33d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th st., Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st., Capt. A. S. Butt, 8th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st., 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West
Washington st., 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
New York City, 116 Chatham St., Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st., Capt. D. M. Vance, 32d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st., Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 200 Penn ave., Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Inf.
Richmond, Va., 1408 Main st., Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st., Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry.
CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Thos. H. NEILL, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.
JOHN GHEEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.
Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. Noel S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.
1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.
RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 89 Court st., Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Louisville, Ky., 190 1st st., Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st., Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clarke st., Capt. Thos. C. Ravello, 10th Cav.
N. Y. Branch, 375 Canal st., 1st Lt. W. C. Ravello, 2d Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st., 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st., 1st Lt. P. S. Bennis, 1st Cav.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, March 29, 1881.

Directs all the serviceable old pattern helmets on hand at the depots and posts in that Department to be shipped to the Q. M. Depot at Philadelphia, Penn., invoiced to Capt. John Livers, Military Storekeeper.

CIRCULAR No 3, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, March 18, 1881.

Directs company commanders of the 4th Cav., 2d Art., and 19th and 23d Inf., to forward promptly on the last of the month, a copy of their company return.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Div. of Missouri, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on business connected with his Dept., on the completion of which he will return to Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 36, April 2, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of East, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., on special business in connection with his Dept. (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

Major T. J. Eckerson, Q. M., is relieved from duty in Dept. of Texas (S. O. 49, March 29, D. T.)

Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., to relieve Major E. D. Baker, Q. M. (S. O. 49, March 29, D. T.)

Major J. G. C. Lee will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station, Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 62, April 1, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on official business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 64, April 4, D. M.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Capt. C. B. Penrose, Chief Com'y of Sub., Dept. of the South, is extended one month (S. O. April 4, M. D. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Com'y Sergeants are made: Com'y Sergt. Louis F. Duval is relieved from duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and report in person to the C. O. of that station for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Charles F. Orditz, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report in person to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. William Minner, who will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report in person to the C. O. District of New Mexico for assignment to duty at Fort Selden, N. M., or at such other point in the district as the district commander may deem advisable (S. O., April 2, W. D.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Forts Cummings and Bayard, N. M.; Fort Bliss, Tex., and the junction of the railroads at Deming, and carry out the instructions contained in letter of March 28 to him (S. O. 36, March 28, D. N. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The telegraphic instructions of March 3, to the C. O. of Fort Bliss, Tex., annulling contract of A. A. Surg. J. B. Grady, to date March 25, are confirmed (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

Capt. E. B. Mosely, member G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., April 5 (S. O. 25, March 28, D. P.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Robert J. Gibson, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, Colo., is extended fourteen days (S. O. 36, April 2, M. D. M.)

Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., April 8 (S. O. 60, April 4, D. E.)

The verbal instructions of the Lieut.-Gen. of March 25, to Surg. Bernard J. D. Irwin to proceed on public business from Chicago, Ill., to Battle Creek, Mich., and return, are confirmed (S. O. 37, April 4, M. D. M.)

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, member G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Tex., April 6 (S. O. 48, March 28, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. C. K. Winne, member G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on April 7 (S. O. 61, April 5, D. E.)

The Recruiting Rendezvous in San Francisco, Cal., having been broken up, the contract with A. A. Surg. James W. Keeney is annulled, and Surg. A. A. Woodhull, during the illness of Surg. C. C. Keeney, attend the sick in San Francisco, in addition to his present duties (S. O. 47, March 28, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Steward William B. Coyle is relieved from duty at Camp Thomas, A. T., and will proceed to comply with par. 2, S. O. 51, c. s., Hdqrs. of Army, Adjt.-Gen.'s Office (S. O. 35, March 28, D. Ariz.)

Hosp. Steward William Myers will perform the duties of Hosp. Steward in the dispensary at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 50, March 31, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward W. W. Hull is relieved from duty in the dispensary at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, and will, on the expiration of furlough, report for duty to the C. O. camp at old Fort Quitman, Tex. (S. O. 50, March 31, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward J. W. Seger, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., for assignment to duty at one of the sub-posts under his command (S. O. 50, March 31, D. T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster General, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Mil. Div. of the Pacific and of the Dept. of California (G. O. 2, March 15, M. D. P.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Dept. are made: Major D. N. Bash is relieved from temporary duty in Washington, D. C., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty in that department. Major C. I. Wilson, upon the arrival of Major Bash, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for duty in that division. Major P. P. Hall, upon the arrival of Major Wilson, will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty in that department (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., having reported to Hdqrs. Corps of Engrs., is assigned to the charge of public buildings and grounds in the Dist. of Columbia, relieving Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey of the same (S. O. 30, April 1, Corps of Engrs.)

Leave of absence for three days from Tuesday, March 29, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber (S. O. 41, March 26, D. W. P.)

Captain Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to N. Y. city on Tuesday, April 5, and report to Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, as witness before the G. C.-M. convened by par. 6, S. O. 278, Hdqrs. of Army, Washington, Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 44, April 2, D. W. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Major Alfred Mordecai is appointed inspector to act upon certain ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to the United States Corps of Cadets (S. O. 42, March 31, D. W. P.)

The operation of so much of par. 9, S. O. 65, March 21, 1881, from W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, is suspended until June 1, 1881 (S. O., April 4, W. D.) [Lieut. Baker was ordered from Rock Island to Benicia Arsenal.—Ed.]

In obedience to instructions from the War Dept., A. G. O.,

dated Washington, March 11, 1881, 1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. of the South, is appointed to inspect at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind., certain clothing and equipment. On completion of this duty Lieut. MacNutt will return to Hdqrs. Dept. of South (S. O. 82, April 4, D. S.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for six months, to take effect June 1, 1881, is granted Post Chaplain John W. Jackson (S. O., March 31, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 2, 1881:

Troop B, 6th Cav., to Camp Thomas, Ariz. T.
Troop G, 6th Cav., to Camp Huachuca, Ariz. T.
Troop K, 9th Cav., to Fort Wingate, N. M.
Cos. B and I, 24th Inf., to Cantonment on North Fork of Canadian River, Ind. T.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—Major George B. Sanford will report to the Division Commander for temporary duty as Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 43, March 31, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

Assigned to Duty.—Major J. S. Brislin is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to take effect on the opening of navigation of the Missouri River, and is assigned to duty at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 51, March 31, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. William P. Clark, under instructions from the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Missouri, will proceed to Caldwell, Kas., with authority to go into the Indian Territory as far as Forts Reno and Sill, should he deem it necessary in the performance of the duty for which he is detailed (S. O. 38, April 5, M. D. M.)

To Join.—Capt. Eli L. Huggins, now in St. Paul, Minn., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty at that post, until the opening of navigation of the Yellowstone River, when he will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 54, March 31, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster (S. O. 47, March 26, D. T.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., Dept. Inspector, will proceed from Baxter Springs, Kas., to Fort Sill, I. T., and Cantonment, I. T. Capt. Lawton will return to Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas either via Gainesville, Tex., or Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 41, April 2, D. Ark.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Emil Adam, president; Capt. John M. Hamilton, George F. Price, 2d Lieut. Lorenzo L. C. Brooks and William E. Almy, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., April 5 (S. O. 25, March 28, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Leave of Absence.—Five months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona, Capt. L. A. Abbott (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Par. 3, S. O. 137, June 22, 1880, from the War Dept., granting an extension of leave of absence for three months to 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, is amended to grant said extension on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O., April 2, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

To Join.—1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty, until the route of travel to his post is open, when he will proceed to join his company at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 56, April 2, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

In Memoriam.—At a meeting held in Company I, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Brown, Texas, March 19, 1881, pursuant to a call of the 1st Sergeant, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our Company Commander, Major J. H. Mahnken, and

Whereas, We feel that in his decease the company has lost a true friend, a noble and brave officer, and a commander whose void it will be hard to fill, and in tribute to the high esteem and regard for him, who was beloved by us all, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore our loss of one who has been to us a kind, thoughtful, and efficient officer and friend, and

Resolved, That the company will always hold his memory dear, feeling that they have suffered an irreparable loss which they can, as yet, scarcely realize, and that they would tender their condolence to the widow and family in their bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented Mrs. Major Mahnken, and furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York Herald, San Antonio Express, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and Brownsville Cosmopolitan for publication.

WILLIAM F. HEMPEL, ROBERT KANE,
CHARLES F. SCHAEBLE, Committee.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., will detail three non-commissioned officers and twelve privates (mounted and fully armed and equipped) from Co. L, and send them with five pack mules at once to Fort Cummings, N. M., to report to Lieut. J. F. McBlain. The C. O. Fort Selden, N. M., will send 2d Lieut. McBlain, and fifteen enlisted men (mounted and fully armed and equipped) from Co. M, at once to Fort Cummings, N. M., and upon arrival there of the detachment ordered in preceding paragraph from Fort Bliss, Lieut. McBlain will report with both detachments to Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle for duty with Co. B, Indian Scouts (S. O. 34, March 24, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic instructions of March 22, to C. O. troops in the field, Fort Cummings, N. M., to send Lieut. O. W. Taylor, subpoenaed as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Santa Fe, to that place, are confirmed (S. O. 36, March 28, D. N. M.)

Field Service.—The telegraphic instructions of March 21, directing the C. O. Troops in the field, Fort Cummings, N. M., to withdraw Co. E, 9th Cav., from Hillsboro to McEver's Rancho, leaving four men of the company at Hillsboro as couriers, are confirmed (S. O. 34, March 24, D. N. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieuts. C. A. Stedman and M. F.

Goodwin are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 25, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Under authority of the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, dated March 16, 1881, the C. O. Fort Selden, N. M., will grant Private Augustus Finley, Co. M, a furlough for sixty days (S. O. 36, March 28, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, now in Washington, D. C., will report in person to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Bks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will join his station in that Department (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. J. Bailey, Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report to the C. O. for temporary Court-martial service (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

Capt. Frank E. Taylor will inspect the disbursing accounts of the Post Q. M. and Com'y of Subsistence at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 60, April 4, D. E.)

Capt. Alanson M. Randol will proceed to Boston, Mass., and inspect the disbursing accounts of the Q. M. and Com'y of Subsistence, on duty in that city. He will also inspect the accounts of the Post Q. M. and Post Com'y of Subsistence at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 60, April 4, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. C. H. Hunter is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 8, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Frederic C. Nichols is relieved from the operation of par. 2, S. O. 57, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, directing him to proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for temporary Court-martial service (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Major Clermont L. Best, comdg. Fort Warren, Mass., twenty days (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

Enlisted Men.—Under authority from the Hdqrs. of the Army, a furlough for three months, from April 8, 1881, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Emil Miller, Bat. B, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 58, March 31, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres

Detached Service.—Capt. Frank B. Hamilton will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and inspect the disbursing accounts of Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burns, Asst. Com'y-Gen. of Subsistence, and Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M. (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, fifteen days (S. O. 62, April 6, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Loder will inspect the disbursing accounts of the Post Q. M. and Com'y of Subsistence at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Edward R. Warner, president; Capt. John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Henry C. Dames, Joseph M. Califf, Clarence A. Postley, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 7 (S. O. 61, April 5, D. E.)

Capt. George F. Barstow, president; Capt. James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieut. John F. Mount, C. W. Harrold, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 7 (S. O. 61, April 5, D. E.)

Disgracing the Uniform.—We referred last week to the charge of theft, brought against Charles Combs, of the 3d Artillery, as committed in a house in New York. On Thursday of this week he pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he had been rendered irresponsible by liquor. He had, he said, served 12½ years in the Army. Judge Cowing said he had inquired into the prisoner's record and found it not entirely satisfactory. He accordingly imposed a sentence of two years in State prison.

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to temporary duty in the Department of Tactics, and will report to the Commandant of Cadets accordingly (S. O. 44, April 2, D. W. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, based on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Columbia, and to apply for extension of one month, Capt. Arthur Morris, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 31, March 14, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Arthur Morris, Fort Canby, W. T., one month (S. O. 45, March 23, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Assignment of Duty.—1st Lieut. Wells Willard is announced as A. D. C. to the Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding (G. O. 4, April 5, D. S.)

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of March 23, directing the C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., pursuant to instructions of the General of the Army, to order 2d Lieut. J. W. Benet, recently transferred from the 15th Inf. to the 5th Art., to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, are confirmed (S. O. 34, March 24, D. N. M.)

Major Richard Arnold, Asst. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and inspect such public property thereat as may require the action of an inspector (S. O. 59, April 2, D. E.)

S. O. 26, Dept. of South, is so amended as to direct 2d Lieut. James R. McAuliffe to return to St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., when relieved from attendance as a witness before a G. C.-M. at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 32, April 4, D. S.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Gulian V. Weir is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted to meet at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., by S. O. 14, Dept. of South, vice Capt. Henry F. Browerton, relieved (S. O. 32, April 4, D. S.)

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 5th Art. are made: 2d Lieut. John P. Jefferson, from Bat. G to D; 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet, from Bat. D to G. Lieut. Benet will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and join his battery (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

Promotion.—The following promotion of an officer in the 5th Art. is announced: 2d Lieut. George E. Sage, Bat. D, to be 1st Lieutenant, Bat. K, vice Barnett, resigned, line commission. 1st Lieut. Sage will proceed to his station, St. Augustine, Fla., for duty (S. O. 51, March 31, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. B. S. Weaver, one month on Surg. certificate (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

To Join.—The verbal order of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, given on Jan. 4, relieving 2d Lieut. William J. Turner from detached service, and the verbal order directing Lieut. Turner to return to his proper station, Fort Colville, are confirmed (S. O. 61, March 14, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The Boys in Blue.—A correspondent writes the JOURNAL as follows: The active preparations for the ball given by Co. A, 3d Inf., in Benion, had certainly made us all expect a fine entertainment, and none were disappointed. By nine o'clock the guests had arrived, and soon after the grand march was led off by Col. Moale. The hall prepared for dancing was the corner room of the barracks, amply large enough to accommodate the throng that filled it. "My, how beautiful the room looks!" said the ladies as they saw the prettily designed decorations: the walls were hung with festooned flags—garrison flags on the sides and markers on either end. Wreaths of evergreens were tastefully placed in the folds of the flags, and the pictures on the walls lent color and attractiveness to the scene. Chandeliers of bayonets, the bright steel glistening with the reflection of lights, were skillfully adjusted. Upon the pillars, in the middle of the hall, were entwined evergreens, with swords hung among them, and the American eagle appeared on a background of the stars and stripes. Across the beam through the centre were the letters of the company, and the regiment, made attractive by the number of Chinese lanterns swinging below. The floor committees were prompt and attentive, managing the entertainment successfully. The dances were followed in order, and then all fled off to the two long, decorated tables, covered with viands most inviting. A delicious shrimp salad and port wine made happy the palates of the partakers. The repeat was said to be the best ever served in town. The music was resumed after the collation, and dancing began again in earnest. The company officers were present in dress uniform, and a great many civilians were on the floor. It was the handsomest ball ever given in the town.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. R. H. Young, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., April 5 (S. O. 23, March 28, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Piskney Lugenbeel.

Examination for Promotion.—Sergeant John Trout, Co. H, duly recommended for promotion in the Army, will report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., on April 14, to Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., President of the Board, for examination by the Board of Officers convened by par. 4, S. O. 55, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 56, April 2, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Inf., will repair to Rawlins, Wyo. T., and will report to 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., to relieve him on April 30 of the charge of the Supply Depot at that point (S. O. 64, April 4, D. M.).
Relieved.—Col. A. McD. McCook is relieved from charge of the subject of education in the Army, as provided in G. O. 21, May 18, 1878 (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Enlisted Men.—The Co. O. Angel Island, Cal., will send without delay to Alcatraz Island, Cal., a non-commissioned officer from his command to relieve Corporal Samuel Smith, Co. F, on duty there in connection with prisoners. On the arrival at Alcatraz Island of the non-commissioned officer detailed, Corporal Smith will be sent to join his company at Angel Island (S. O. 42, March 16, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., April 5 (S. O. 23, March 28, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Mizer will inspect the disbursing accounts of the Quartermaster on duty at Buffalo, N. Y. He will also inspect the accounts of the Post Q. M. and Post C. S. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 61, April 5, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, Stephen Y. Seymour, members, and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., April 8 (S. O. 60, April 4, D. E.)

Relieved.—Major J. J. Coppinger is relieved from duty as member of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., constituted by par. 3, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 64, April 4, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, now in Washington, D. C., will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany a detachment of recruits from David's Island, N. Y. H., to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated April 1, 2d Lieut. F. F. Kinsbury will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders (S. O. 56, April 2, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. S. King will proceed to Haskell, Ariz., and superintend the issue of rations to the Hualapai Indians, to be made on March 27. Upon completion of this duty Capt. King will return to his proper station (S. O. 33, March 22, B. Ariz.)

The Co. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send, on March 24, all the enlisted men at its post for companies stationed in Arizona to Maricopa, Ariz., and stations nearest destination, in charge of Capt. M. H. Stacey. On his arrival at Maricopa, Capt. Stacey will turn over the men whose companies are stationed at Fort McDowell and Verde, and Whipple Bks., and proceed to join his station, Camp Thomas, A. T., in charge of those for southern posts (S. O. 43, March 21, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. W. Wetherston, R. Q. M., further extended one month (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergeant Patrick Conroy, Co. B, who reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific as a member of a guard to military prisoners en route to Alcatraz Island, Cal., will return to his station, Whipple Bks., A. T., without delay (S. O. 43, March 21, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Chance, 2d Lieut. W. L. Buck, W. N. Hughes, members, and 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Craig, N. M., April 3 (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. W. Bear, president, and 2d Lieut. B. C. Plummer, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Craig, N. M., April 5 (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

Capt. Charles McKibbin, member, G. C.-M. constituted

by par. 1, S. O. 25, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 61, March 30, D. M.)

Instructor of Musketry.—Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Inf., is detailed as General Inspector of Musketry for the Dept. of Missouri, and will report for duty at those Hdqrs upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. Until such time his duties as Instructor of Musketry will be performed by 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf. (G. O. 6, April 2, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The telegraphic instructions of March 24, to Co. C. Fort Stanton, N. M., to order Sergt. Thomas Smith, Co. C, to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion to commissioned officer, are confirmed (S. O. 35, March 25, D. N. M.)

All enlisted men of Co. I will be relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and sent by the Co. O. to join their company at Fort Marx, N. M., for duty (S. O. 37, March 29, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Peppinacker.

Detached Service.—The verbal orders of March 28, directing 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, A. A. Q. M., to proceed to New York City and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 44, April 2, D. W. P.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. John Newton, on being relieved of the charge of the Supply Depot at Rawlins, Wyo. T., will proceed to join his company in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 64, April 4, D. M.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

To Join.—Capt. Jacob Kline, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the Co. O. of that post for temporary duty, until the opening of navigation on the Missouri River, when he will proceed to join his station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 56, April 2, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—Capt. James H. Bradford will proceed to Fort Scott, Kas., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 62, April 1, D. M.)

Capt. C. T. Withrill, and 1st Sergt. Charles Reich, Co. C, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report as witnesses to 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 62, April 1, D. M.)

1st Lieut. G. H. Cook, Adj., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., constituted by par. 3, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 64, April 4, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. George F. Towle, one month (S. O. 11, March 29, M. D. G.)

Accidental Death.—The Fort Leavenworth Times, of March 31, states that on the morning of March 30 the dead body of Private P. Murphy, Co. B, 19th Inf., was discovered near the fort. Foul play was at first suspected, but after investigation it was generally supposed that the deceased had been to Salt Creek Valley and drank freely, and that on trying to get to his quarters late in the morning, he stumbled against a stump and fell, and being unable to get up was literally chilled to death. Murphy was about forty-eight years old and had been in the Service over twenty years.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason is assigned to command of Fort Ringgold, Tex., and will join his station (S. O. 48, March 28, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. S. McCaskey, Co. O. Bradley, 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, J. F. Hunkin, 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, E. H. Webber, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., April 6 (S. O. 48, March 28, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, now in Washington, D. C., will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks, W. T., by virtue of par. 2, S. O. 17, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 33, March 47, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty is assigned to duty as Recruiting Officer at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 49, March 29, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Assigned to Duty.—Chaplain George G. Mullins is assigned to duty in charge of the subject of education in the Army, as provided in G. O. 24, May 18, 1878, from the War Dept., relieving Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th Inf. (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

Assigned.—1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, U. S. Inf., is assigned to the 25th Inf. to date from April 5, 1881, vice 1st Lieut. James H. Lane, dismissed (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

To Join.—The necessity for the guard at Sentinel Butte Station, having passed away, the Co. O. Cantonment Bad Lands will withdraw the detachment there, and return to its proper station, the detachment from Fort A. Lincoln, temporarily attached to his command (S. O. 54, March 31, D. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Sidney, Neb., April 5. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept., 4th Inf., and 9th Inf.

At Fort Craig, N. M., April 8. Detail: Two officers of the 15th Inf., and four of the 13th Inf.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 8. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept., and seven officers of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Brown, Tex., April 6. Detail: Seven officers of the 20th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 7. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Art.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., April 7. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

The G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. 42, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, will reconvene at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., on March 28 (S. O. 47, March 25, D. T.)

Military Academy.—Professor George L. Andrews, U. S. M. A., will proceed to Auburn, N. Y., to attend, as pall-bearer, the funeral of the late Colonel Emory Upton, 4th Art. (S. O. 40, March 23, D. W. P.)

Prof. Peter S. Michie, U. S. M. A., will proceed to Auburn, N. Y., to attend, as pall-bearer, the funeral of the late Col. Emory Upton, 4th Art. (S. O. 41, March 26, D. W. P.)

Leave of absence for seven days, to await action of the War Department upon his application for sick leave, is granted Cadet John C. Hays, U. S. M. A. (S. O. 42, March 31, D. W. P.)

Based upon Surg. certificate, leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1881, is granted Cadet John C. Hays, 4th Class, U. S. M. A. (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

STATIONS OF TROOPS.**CAVALRY.****1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.**

A. B. D. K. M. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermit, Nev.
C. Fort Bidwell, Cal. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.
E. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho. I. Ft. Hall, Nev.
F. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

A. E. Fort Keogh, M. T. D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

A. Fort McKim, Wyo. T. E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.
B. D. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. H. K. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.
C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

A. D. Fort Hays, Kas. E. Fort Elliott, Tex.
B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas. G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.
C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T. M. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wyo. T.

A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.
C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.

A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Camp Huachuca, A. T.
B. Camp Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
D. E. Fort Apache, A. T. M. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A. B. D. H. K. L. Fort Clark. G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C. Fort Duncan, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
E. San Diego, Tex. M. Camp Del Rio, Tex.
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M. E. * I. * K. Fort Wingate, N. M.
B. F. * H. Fort Bayard, N. M. L. Fort Bliss, Tex.
C. Fort Cummings, N. M. M. Fort Seiden, N. M.
D. Fort Craig, N. M.
* In the Field.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex. D. * E. F. M. * Ft Concho, Tx.
B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
* Head of North Concho.

ARTILLERY.**1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.**

A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. E. E. K. Fort Adams, R. I. I. Fort Preble, Me.
C. M. Fort Franklin, Conn. L. Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., U. S. Bks., Washington, D. C.

A. * B. C. D. H. U. S. Barracks. I. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
E. G. Little Rock Bks, Ark. K. Fort Monroe, Va.
F. Fort Ringgold, Tex. L. Jackson Bks, La.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. H. H.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
B. Fort Niagara, N. Y. H. Madison Bks, N. Y.
C. * D. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.
E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal. F. Point San Jose, Cal.
B. * D. H. Presidio, Cal. G. M. Fort Canby, Wash. T.
E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal. I. Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.

A. K. St. Augustine, Fla. D. E. Ft. Brooke, Fla.
B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla. F. * G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.
C. Fort Monroe, Va. H. Newport Bks, Ky.
* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.**1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.**

A. D. E. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. G. Presidio, Tex.
B. C. F. H. Fort Davis, Tex. K. Pena Colorado, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Caur d'Alene, Idaho T.

A. B. G. I. Fort Caur d'Alene. D. E. F. Cp. Spokane, Wh. T.
C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T. K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

A. Fort Benton, M. T. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.
B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
C. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wyo. T.

A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.
B. E. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.
C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Colo.

A. B. C. E. K. White River Agcy. F. G. Fort Lyon, Colo.
D. H. Fort Garland, Colo. I. Camp on Snake River, Wyo.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.
D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

A. San Diego Bks, Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal.
B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev.
C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal. I. Fort Yuma, Cal.
D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.
B. Fort Niobrara, Neb. F. Fort Sidney, Neb.
C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb. G. Fort Robinson, Neb.
D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. H. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

A. Camp Porter, M. T. D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T.
C. H. Fort Custer, M. T. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

A. Fort Mojave, A. T. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.
B. F. Whipple Bks, A. T. H. Fort Grant, A. T.
C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T. I. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A. B. C. D. E. Fort Lewis, Colo. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

A. Fort Hall, Idaho. D. E. F. I. K. Fort Douglas.
B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.
B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.
D. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. Fort Bayard, N. M.
* In the field.

16th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A. B. C. F. t. Fort Concho, Tex.
H. San Antonio, Tex.
* At Grierson's Spring.
D. E. G. I. K. Ft. McKavett.
† Camp Charlotte.

17th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T.
B. Camp Porter, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T.
E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A. G. Fort Hays, Kas.
B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth.
* Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.
I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

20th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.
C. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
F. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

1st Infantry—Hdqs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks.
H. Fort Stevens, Ore.
I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A. Fort Griffin, Tex.
B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex.
D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark.
E. San Antonio, Tex.

23d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.

A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the
Uncompahgre, Colo.
F. Fort Wallace, Kas.
G. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
H. K. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. I. Cantonment N. Fork
Canadian River, Ind. T.
C. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.
E. Fort Read, Ind. T.
H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

25th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.
B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Private Samuel Jones, Co. C, 8th Inf., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on March 21 is remitted, for exemplary good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 30, March 18, M. D. P.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: James Ensor, April 3; Thomas McLeer, April 4; Joseph Evans and Valentine Neustiel, April 7; James F. Dunn, April 8; Austin Cudney, April 13; Amasa P. Wells and James O'Connor, April 14; Oscar J. Johnson, April 16, 1881 (S. O. 60, March 29, D. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded to Private Thomas B. Gilmore, Co. K, 2d Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 38, March 30, D. M.)

In the case of Thomas Bevan, formerly a Farrier of Co. K, 1st Cav., a general prisoner at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the period of three years of the sentence is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 33, March 25, M. D. P.)

In the case of Private George Tager, Co. C, 6th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 63, April 2, D. M.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Alexander Piper, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on April 1, 1881, to investigate the origin of the fire at the quarters of Professor Guido N. Lieber, on the afternoon of March 30, 1881 (S. O. 42, March 31, D. W. P.)

The Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., under par. 9, S. O. 33, Feb. 15, 1881, from the War Dept., to select and recommend a list of text-books for post-schools of the Army, is dissolved (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

Board of Examination.—For the purpose of examining such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may be duly recommended for promotion in the Army, and ordered by the Comdr. Dept. of Dakota to appear before it, a Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Thursday, April 14. The details for the Board is as follows: Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf.; Major W. W. Sanders, 8th Inf.; Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, 7th Inf. (S. O. 55, April 1, D. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. A. K. Smith; Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; Major S. N. Benjamin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.; and Capt. J. S. King, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Hdqs. Dept. of Arizona, on April 4, for the examination of 1st Sergt. Daniel F. Anglum, Co. C, 12th Inf., recommended for promotion to the position of 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 34, March 24, D. Ariz.)

Burning of the Officers' Quarters at Fort Supply.—A dispatch, of April 4, to the St. Louis Republican from Fort Supply, Ind. T., says: The officers' quarters, occupied by Capt. C. M. Callahan, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., and Lieut. D. M. Appel, were totally destroyed by fire last Saturday, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the officers and soldiers that the other quarters, north and south, were saved from destruction. Capt. Callahan and his sister, who lived with him, lost nearly everything they possessed, including valuable papers belonging to the captain. George P. Davis, of Co. M, 4th Cav., was nearly suffocated, and F. L. Mansoo, of the same company, and Chas. Webster, Co. A, 24th Inf., were severely injured in attempting to subdue the flames.

In Memoriam.—A correspondent, "Artillery," sends these lines to the memory of General Upton:

Trim the flag in mourning, and lower it at half-mast,
For one who served it long and well until his life was cast.
With a ruffled drum and trumpets, O, play a solemn dirge
While you bear the fallen hero to the grave's declining verge.

Columbia, let thy mantle of the deepest mourning be
For one who many a battle fought, and nobly fought for thee.
He cares not now for honors nor for a warrior's fame,
But forget not thou to honor and cherish Upton's name.

Theatricals at Fort Custer.—The cozy little theatre at Fort Custer was crowded on the night of March 17. An excellent bill was given. The performance commenced with the Irish comedy, "His Last Legs," the part of Felix O'Callaghan being sustained by John Maguire; next followed the scene of "Eily's Vow," from the "Colleen Bawn," with Maguire personating

Myles Na Coppaleen; Burnett Hardress Oregon; Eagan, Father Tom; Snyder, Eily O'Connor; and Martin, Sheelah Mann. The burlesque of "Pocahontas" concluded the entertainment, the part of Capt. John Smith being sustained by Maguire. New marches, war dances and a grand powwow by a band of Crow Indians were introduced in the burlesque. "The Marble Heart" is announced as in active preparation.

ACROSTIC.

Grieved are the hearts of his soldiers, who know him,
Earnest, affectionate, resolute, brave,
Noble, aspiring; now, as we view him,
Enclosed in this casket, and draped for the grave,
Reason refuses to answer, what drew him,
Alone in the night, to sever life's chord—
Life, made so famed through his pen and his sword.

'E'en as we think what the future would reap for him,
Melody mournful floats in on the ear;
Opening the floodgates of sorrow, we weep for him,
Requiem sadly we chant o'er his bier;
Yearningly, tenderly, tear follows tear.

Unskilled to fathom the depths of death's mystery;
Placing our hope in a merciful God;
Trustingly close we this page of his history—
Often we'll think of our friend 'neath the sod:
No nobler soldier rests under the clod.
PRESIDIO, March 19, 1881.

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Our correspondent at this post writes: "Lieut. C. Morton, 3d Cav., wife and family are at the post as guests of Capt. Crawford. Lieut. Morton has just returned from recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will rejoin his company upon the arrival of the recruits, who are expected daily.... Capt. D. Monahan has obtained leave to go hunting, in compliance with a G. O. from Hdqs. Mil. Div. of Mo., and will return here on April 2d.... We are having splendid weather here, and the band is out daily at guard mounting and open air concerts.... The officers and ladies gave a genial hop on Saturday evening, March 26, and, as usual, they had a very pleasant time.... Lieut. J. M. Porter returned to this post on March 20th, having completed the duties assigned him at Fort Laramie, W. T.... Lieut. Foster, 5th Cav., is here spending a few days with the officers.... The sorrel racer "Frank" is now owned by Saddlebinder and Private Kerins of Co. M, and they are "fixing him up" for the coming season. He can be seen at all hours receiving good exercise from his "trainer," Kerins. No doubt lots of money will change hands on his races, as the company "go their pile" on him.

Camp on White River.—A correspondent writing from this place, Feb. 27, in the Bismark Tribune of March 25, says: When the 6th Infantry in 1872 pitched their tents at Fort Buford, Dakota, it was thought during that summer we had found the right place for mud. Gen. Hazen in 1873 and afterward did much to relieve that post from muddy highways, during the spring breaks up, by inaugurating the famous "gravel walks and roads." Well, we have found a spot that far exceeds anything that Dakota can produce in the mud line. We have been favored with two or three thaws, and each succeeding mildness on the part of the weather but increases the softness of the soil. Capt. Penney is endeavoring to give us relief by hauling "slack" from the coal mines and making walks around the post, but still the camp ground has an awful antipathy to polished coverings of one's pedal extremities. The Commissary Department has doubtless had this matter under consideration, as they furnish the boys with three boxes of blacking for the small sum of ten cents. Fishing is now in order, and large strings of excellent fish are daily captured, and as they are of excellent quality table fare is greatly improved. Some of the soldiers had commenced to use explosive cartridges in bagging speckled members of the funny tribe, but the commanding officer immediately stopped it, wisely determining that the good old way, a la Isak, was the best for all concerned.

The Utes still continue to visit us at intervals and still have a few of those dollars left. They offer nothing in trade, except dressed buck-skin; of this they have a large quantity. It is thought that they will object seriously to removing from the reservation. They are reported as saying that in signing the "papers" to move, they were ignorant of their true import, and simply supposed they were signing "papers" for money previously due which was to be paid them. "There's a heap of cunning about these Utes." An interesting study is their language. Some of "ours" who readily acquired proficiency in Gros Ventre and Sioux, are staggered at the Ute lingo, and would not as easily become interpreters here as in Dakota. I believe that at this date there is but one man at this camp who can converse fluently in the Ute tongue. A smattering of Spanish "catches on" with many of them, however.

Capt. and Mrs. Badger now reside in their new quarters, and find the change exceedingly welcome. Mrs. Dr. Le Compte is their guest during the doctor's absence on detached service at Omaha.

Among the juniors, Lieuts. Stevens and Byrne are the happy possessors of apartments, the former in Capt. Badger's and the latter in Adjutant Thompson's quarters.

Some of the seniors are yet "tenting on the old camp ground," but Col. Moore and Capt. Britton are looking forward to the future with a hopeful eye, now that the men are all provided for.

The pleasantest time imaginable was the verdict of all concerned regarding the dance given by Co. B, 6th Infantry, the evening of the 21st inst. In the absence of Capt. Baker and Lieut. Carland this company is commanded by Lieut. Chas. H. Ingalls, well known in your vicinity. The members of the company evidently meant that their guests should be royally entertained, and memories of "Lincoln on the hill" recurred to more than one person present during the joyous occasion. In such an out of the way camp as this such an enjoyable social gathering was a matter of wonderment, and though the wee sma' hours would come, spite of everybody's wish, the residents of Meeker will long remember the boys of Co. B and their truly grand hop on the eve of Washington's birthday, 1881. 1st Sergt. Farrell, "Guv." "Dont" and "Maj." were everywhere, and largely contributed to the success of the affair.

THE REVENUE MARINE.—Changes in the Revenue Marine service up to March 25, 1881: Capt. E. L. Deane, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, 2d Lieut. W. K. Orcutt, and 2d Assistant Engineer James T. Kelecher ordered to the steamer Woodbury at Baltimore; 1st Lieut. O. C. Hamlet, to the steamer Gallatin, Boston; 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, to the steamer Washington at New York; 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, to the steamer McCulloch, Baltimore; 2d Lieut. W. H. Roberts, placed awaiting orders; 3d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, to the steamer Dallas, Portland; Chief Engineer Charles H. Bull, to the steamer Crawford, Pensacola; Chief Engineer F. H. Pulsifer, to the steamer Colfax, at Wilmington; 2d Assistant Engineer Thomas Brown, placed awaiting orders.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

INSPECTION.—SACKET, U. S. A., has leased the residence on Lafayette Square, Washington, recently occupied by the Chilean Minister.

LIEUT. COMMANDER B. H. McCalla, U. S. Navy, has purchased a lot corner of Massachusetts avenue, and 20th street, Washington, for \$5,000.

HON. ROBT. T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War, has leased the residence in Washington, lately occupied by Senator Randolph, 1326 Massachusetts avenue.

LIEUT. J. R. SKELFRIDGE, U. S. N., is about to build a three-story brick residence, on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, to cost \$7,500, between 17th and 18th streets.

MR. JOSEPH P. MCCORMICK, formerly chief clerk of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, died suddenly in Washington, on Sunday last, from apoplexy.

The marriage of Miss Coffin, daughter of Professor Coffin, of the Navy, and Mr. Charles Penhallow, of Boston, will take place at the Epiphany Church, Washington, on Thursday evening, April 28. The wedding of Miss Nicholson, daughter of Commodore Nicholson, and Mr. Pitt Cooke will take place on the same date, and not on April 16 as erroneously reported.

When Gen. Sherman arrived in Auburn to attend General Emory Upton's funeral he was accosted by a veteran, who stepped up to the General and extended his hand, saying "Let me shake hands with you, General. I was with you in the Shenandoah." "Yes," said the General, "that's all right, but I wasn't there."

The following officers of the Army and Navy were registered in New York City during the past week: Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.; Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. A.; Col. Geo. W. Schofield, U. S. A.; Gen. W. N. Grier, U. S. A.

A BOARD of Naval Officers will shortly be ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, N. Y., and examine Paymaster Cushing, U. S. N., with a view to his retirement from active service. His present condition is such as to preclude his going to Washington for examination.

MARY C., wife of Hon. John K. Tarbox, died suddenly at Danvers asylum, of paralysis of the brain. She was 40 years of age, and leaves no children. She was the widow of Lieut. Chas. E. Drew, 34th U. S. Infantry, who died in New Mexico, June 5, 1870.

GEN. UPTON'S estate receives \$2,173.13 from the Army Mutual Aid Association. The cost of this insurance to the deceased was \$19.

MRS. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is to be the guest of Mrs. Garfield during her visit to Washington, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Farragut statue.

1ST LIEUT. J. E. H. FOSTER, 3d Cavalry, arrived at his home in Pittsburgh from San Antonio on the evening of March 28, and we are glad to announce that he is not only increasing in strength but physicians have hope of his permanent cure. His friends were telegraphed on the 20th of March that he would die in two or three days, but he greatly improved.

THE NEW YORK SUN of last Sunday contains a description of a night in the Fire Island Light-house with Lieut. E. P. McClellan, U. S. N.

THE International Congress of Electricians meets at Paris on Sept. 15. The Navy will be represented by Lieut. Thomas C. McLean, who is now attached to the U. S. S. Trenton in the Mediterranean. Lieut. McLean is regarded as one of the best electricians in the Navy, having had much experience at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

COMMANDER HENRY N. T. ARNOLD, of the Navy, whose death is reported this week, was familiarly known to the service as "Beau" Arnold, because of his personal appearance, and his society successes in his younger days. He was born in New York, October 12, 1821, and was appointed from New Jersey, in 1839. After serving with honor in various grades till 1851, he accompanied the Perry expedition to Japan. In 1862 he received his commission as lieutenant-commander, and during that year and the following he commanded the *Mystic*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1863-4 he commanded the *Osego*, which was blown up by a torpedo while under his command, and sunk in a few moments. In the same vessel he participated in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., and was mentioned in the official report as "having worked and fought his ship admirably," and was recommended for promotion. He was commissioned commander in 1865, and was retired in 1871. Commander Arnold leaves a son, Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, U. S. N., now stationed at the Washington Navy-yard in command of the iron-clad *Wyandotte*. Commander Arnold died on Saturday last at his residence, No. 1112 Eleventh street, N. W. Although he had been something of an invalid for several years, it was only during the last ten days that his disease, Bright's disease, assumed an acute form.

An officer reappointed to the Army after having been mustered out with a year's pay is required to return the extra pay, one-half of his monthly pay being retained until the account is settled. Lieut. Wenckebach, recently appointed to the 6th Infantry, raises the point that the long interval between his mustering out in 1871, and his reappointment in 1881, should relieve him from the obligation to refund the extra year's pay he received. The question was referred to the Judge-Advocate General who has rendered an opinion in the case, deciding that Lieut. Wenckebach must refund the year's pay.

CAPT. RICHARD W. TYLER, U. S. A., retired, has sent a circular to officers of the Army calling their attention to the recent decision of the Court of Claims in his case, and enclosing blank forms of petitions to be filled out by those who have claims arising under this decision. Many officers of

we find, concerned about the effect upon Congress of these claims, fearing that agitation of the pay question will in the end result to the disadvantage of the Service. The decision has yet to pass the ordeal of the Supreme Court.

It seems that among the slain at the battle of Chorillos near Lima, on the 13th of January last, was a certain Count Otto Moltke, aged 29, the son of a Count Moltke, ex-President or Civil Ruler of some province in Germany, and Captain in the Chilean regiment of Chacabuco. It does not appear that this unfortunate young adventurer was personally related to the Chief of the Grand General Staff here, who also sought distinction abroad in his youth, but his fate is one that is incurred by many of his countrymen, and is quite a peculiarity of the age. German officers are ever ready to play the Dugald Dalgetty abroad, and none are so readily admitted into armies beyond the European pale, in countries where the art of war keeps pace with a backward civilization. The troops of China and Japan are officered to no small extent by men who learnt their trade at Potsdam and at Spandau. There are few Ambassadors here who do not receive constant inquiries from lieutenants who prefer death before the enemy to destruction at the gaming table, and from ambitious captains doubtful of their ever being able to turn the perilous "major's corner," as to what they could do to find employment for their swords, and when lately there seemed every probability of war breaking out between Greece and Turkey, the Hellenic Minister here was overwhelmed by offers from the inactive aristocrats of the Guard to fight in the cause of annexation and conquest.—*London Times*.

We are very glad to learn, on the test authority, that the recent report, adverted to by us last week, that Capt. Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N., is dangerously ill, was incorrect. So far from that, he has, on the contrary, greatly improved of late, his relief from duty having proved decidedly beneficial. The many friends of Capt. Braine will be glad to hear of his gratifying improvement in health after his long illness.

GENERAL and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., left Galveston April 3 for Vera Cruz by the steamer *Whitney*, arriving April 6.

CAPT. BORANOFF, who has replaced Gen. Fedoroff as Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, is the same naval officer who had so sensational a controversy with the Russian Admiralty after the last war respecting his own exploits and those of others. Dismissed by the Admiralty, the Czarevitch's favor procured him the post of Governor of Kovno, from which he is now promoted to similar administrative employment at St. Petersburg.

THE *Augusta (Me.) Journal* says that a pension has been recently secured for Ward A. Knox, formerly of Co. D, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, for almost total blindness, caused by a cannon ball, in the battle in front of Petersburg, passing close to his face. The shot did not touch the soldier, but the wind of the shell affected his eyes disastrously. On full investigation these facts were fully proved, not only by the testimony of comrades who were there with him, but also by corroborative statements made by the Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, who was on the field and gave his professional attention to the case at the time of its occurrence. So severe was the injury caused to the soldier's eyes by the wind of the shot that the Government has awarded him \$12 a month pension.

ALVIN BRONSON, who, in the war of 1812, had charge of the military stores at Oswego, and to prevent their being captured by the British threw them into the river, for which he was taken prisoner and confined in prison at Kingston, died at Oswego, N. Y., April 2.

THE Fourth Quadrennial Congress of the M. O. L. L. U. S., will convene at St. George Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 13, at 11 A. M. Headquarters will be at the St. George. The Commandery of Pennsylvania will assemble at the St. George Hotel, Wednesday evening, April 13, at 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of a reception to the Companions of the Order, representatives to the Congress from other States.

IN General Orders 3, of March 17, Headquarters Mil. Division Pacific, General McDowell publishes his obituary order upon the late General Upton, giving the details of the funeral escort and ceremonies in San Francisco, and a tribute to the character and services of the deceased General, which have already appeared in the JOURNAL.

A RECENT letter from Glasgow, Scotland, says: "Among the *Circassia's* passengers we noticed Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. N., whom your Navy Department has sent out here to observe the new features in marine engineering in the Clyde districts. He has met with a very warm reception here."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that, at no previous time have the works of Herr Krupp, in Essen, been so busy. Amongst the many orders he has lately received, to be executed as soon as possible, are those from the government of Roumania, for 100 field pieces, from Greece for not less than 700 artillery carriages (complete field pieces), from Sweden for 50, and from Holland for 150 field guns, while Italy gives an order for 400 heavy siege guns. The personnel of Krupp's gun factory has been increased to a large amount, and work goes on day and night.

THE *Cheyenne Leader*, of March 31, says: Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, has taken post at Fort Robinson. . . . Lieut. Oba. Morton, 3d Cavalry, passed through Thursday on his way to Fort McKinney. . . . It is not void of remark that cavalry officers should be selected to command Polar expeditions. Suppose naval officers were sent out to chase Indians? . . . Maj. J. H. Lord, quartermaster at Cheyenne depot, is out hunting with Gen. Crook, Mr. J. S. Collins and party. They have gone near the famous Laramie Peak for bear. . . . Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 16th Infantry, who is quar-

termaster at a post in New Mexico, is at Cheyenne depot, visiting his brother, Capt. H. DeLany, 9th Infantry. The lieutenant is a "hale fellow well met," and popular in the Army and in society.

We have received a letter, in care of this office, addressed to Captain T. K. Gibbs, U. S. N.

A FORT BUFORD letter of March 18, to the *Pioneer Press* of March 31, says: We have here 929 Sioux captives, the result of the past winter's operations against that tribe. The supposition is that they will be sent down the river, as soon as navigation opens, to the great Sioux reservation, where they properly belong. Among these prisoners is Gall, one of Sitting Bull's most trusted chiefs, who seems to have accepted the situation with a gravity and earnestness that is almost amusing. He is a world of help in the management of the others, and is really one of the smartest men, naturally, I have ever met. Whenever any difficulty or misunderstanding arises Gall is sent for, and before the matter is fairly explained he has grasped the situation, and all is plain sailing again. When the captives reached here they were destitute in the extreme. How they lived is a marvel. They were very badly frost-bitten, especially the women and children. Issues were at once made to them of tents, blankets, and rations. A large empty warehouse was fitted up, ten heating and two cooking stoves put in, and the prisoners were supplied with cooking utensils. Walking about among them, I noticed smoke issuing from an oven. Mentally ejaculating, "What the mischief kind of a stove is this?" I opened the oven door and found it full of wood. The squaws, thinking that that was the proper place, had made a fire there as well as in the front, and were perhaps wondering if there were no more fireplaces. When these people first came here it was with the idea that their most prominent men were to be killed, Gall especially, and as a consequence they were downcast and sullen. Gall states most emphatically that he could have induced Sitting Bull and all his people to surrender long ago, if it had not been for Joe Culbertson, Ed. Lambert, Medicine Bear, and the Yanktonnais. These kept telling the unhappy Uncasapas that as soon as the whites could get hold of them they were to be hung or beheaded. Gall declares positively that he can prove that he brought eight different squads to Poplar Creek to surrender, and that they were frightened away by the above-named parties. They seem to be perfectly contented and as happy as larks, if one may judge by their continual dancing and singing. Their only dread is that they may be sent to one of the lower agencies "to starve," as they express it. The feeding and otherwise caring for and guarding so many prisoners is a drain upon the resources and tax upon the garrison, which we hope to be rid of as soon as navigation opens.

MONDAY MORNING saw Gen. Drum again at his desk in the Adjutant-General's Office, as active and indefatigable as ever. It would be to the advantage of his health, and extend the period of his service to the Army, if such leaves of absence were taken oftener and for a longer period of time. No harder worker is to be found in any department of the service than our present Adjutant-General, whose labors are by no means limited to office hours, as they might reasonably be. In an experience of many years with the departments we have never come in contact with an official who was less sparing of himself in his efforts to improve the service.

We notice by S. O. of April 4, 1881, that Chaplain G. G. Mullins has attained the goal of his ambition, viz., the "charge of education in the Army." The chaplain is fully competent to carry on the good work that has been so well commenced under Gen. McCook, and will be able to suggest much in the way of improvement to the system already inaugurated. We know that his heart is in this undertaking, and his success as a subordinate has shown his fitness as the principal in charge.

MAJ. NICKERSON, A. A. G., after a short tour of duty in the Signal Bureau has returned to his former quarters in the old Navy building, Washington. His present duties are, however, different from those with which he was entrusted during his first tour in the Adjutant-General's Office proper. Though supervising what is denominated the dead business (the pension branch) he evidently has a very lively time, judging by the immense file of papers on his desk awaiting inspection and investigation.

LIEUT. AYRES, 10th Cavalry, who has been on a visit to his father, Gen. Ayres, at the U. S. Barracks for some weeks, has been ordered to accompany a detachment of recruits to Texas, and on completing that duty to join his regiment in the Department of Texas. Lieut. Ayres's experience as a cavalry officer was found of excellent service on inauguration day when he served as aide to the General.

LIEUTENANT C. E. S. WOOD, 21st U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to General Howard, has published, in handy pamphlet form, a compilation of "Orders, Precedents, and Opinions Relative to Military Law, and Instructions and Forms of Procedure for Courts-Martial; with a Table of Fines and Penalties for the use of Garrison Courts-Martial." Lieut. Wood prepared these specially for the Department of Columbia, at the Headquarters of which he was for some years Judge-Advocate, until recently called to accompany General Howard to West Point. In his official letter, submitting his compilation, Lieutenant Wood says: "I had hoped at my leisure to prepare a well-arranged digest of this matter, and much more, but, as you are aware, my sudden transfer from this Department has forced me to submit this hastily, and, I fear, ill arranged compilation. I trust, however, it may, in other hands, be the foundation for more careful and useful work. . . . When so many excellent guide and text books are extant for the use of Military Courts, it seems needless to increase them; but, at your suggestion, and to multiply means of reference for every one in this Depart-

ment, I have revised, consolidated, and slightly added to, the excellent forms of procedure prepared by Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, Department of Dakota, and by 2d Lieutenant William T. Howard, 2d Artillery, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of Texas." Notwithstanding the modesty of the author's claims, the work will be found a useful addition to military libraries and an excellent aid to those called to duty upon military tribunals.

"JESSIE," writing to the *Washington Republican* says in speaking of Rosencrans's headquarters when Garfield was Chief of Staff: "General Hazen, now Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, then brigade commander, I met occasionally at commandant headquarters. He was then called one of the handsomest men in the Army of the Cumberland, and was notable for his efficiency and exactness as an officer, for having every duty performed to the letter and to the minute, and for having the most orderly and perfectly policed command in the Army. I well remember the exactness with which his little city of tents was pitched and the unimpeachable cleanliness of the streets between them. Even the tents seemed to understand whose command they belonged to, and to keep themselves spotless and white. Gen. Alexander McCook, late of Gen. Sherman's staff, now Colonel 6th Infantry, and of the famous fighting family of McCooks, was also an occasional visitor at commandant headquarters, though I met him oftener months earlier at Camp Nevin, Ky. Gen. McCook was then considered an excellent and efficient officer, although quite young. (He was acting major-general.) His punishments of men for infractions of military rule, although never cruel nor unnecessarily harsh, were sometimes very whimsical and original inventions. I remember once, in riding out along the lines, that we came to some 'boys' who were undergoing punishment by patrolling back and forth with rails instead of carbines; the poor fellows had to come to a present arms as we passed with their rails, which produced a most ludicrous effect, although to me it was pathetic as well as ludicrous. Gen. McCook managed to preserve his dignity while passing, though I noticed a suspicious twitching about the corners of his mouth, which dispersed into a broad smile and inward laugh when we were fairly past."

We have received from Bieman and Co., photographers, of San Francisco, an excellent likeness of the late Gen. Upton.

LIEUT. GEO. B. BACKUS, 1st Cavalry, writes, referring to his having been reported as registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Feb. 24, that "he was not in Washington city on Feb. 24, 1881," and that he has not been there since March, 1873. We have ascertained that the name registered was "Geo. W. Backus, U. S. A."

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, of March 29, says: The ladies at the Navy-yard at Mare Island have organized a Lawn Tennis Club and are already talking of challenging the clubs in San Francisco. The grounds are near the office building and in front of the billiard hall, nicely shaded with trees.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued two general orders recognizing heroism displayed in the service. One speaks highly of Cadet Midshipman Beale, who, at the risk of his own life, jumped overboard in the waters of Japan from a steamer going at full speed, and rescued from drowning a warrant officer of the United States Navy, who had fallen from the steamer's deck. The other order speaks of the humane and noble conduct of Cadet Midshipman T. S. O'Leary, in rescuing from drowning, on the 6th of February last, two small boys who had broken through the ice in the Severn River, at Annapolis.

MR. HOWELL, one of the owners of the *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*, recently said of Stonewall Jackson: "His genius lay in two things—the thoroughness of his discipline and his devotion. I do not think he was a man of great natural ability. He could not talk at all. He was not an entertaining person. He was a rigid military man; educated at West Point, he had learned his lesson well, and applied it unflinchingly. I remember a single order which he always enforced, which, in my mind, accounted for a good deal of his success. It was that whenever we stopped on a march the wagons must go to the side of the road, and be unhitched with their tongues pointing to the road, so they could be driven either up the road or down. Now that would seem to be a simple thing, but it accounts for the remarkable celerity of Jackson's marches. Suppose a man would stop and his wagon tongue would point the wrong way, and at a certain hour in the morning we would begin the march, and that the wagon would block up the road? If there were many such wagons the march would be delayed a certain time to let them get ship-shape. Jackson rode up and down his lines every day, morning and evening, to see if such orders as these were strictly carried out."

A BOARD of Surgeons for the examination of candidates for appointment in the United States Marine Hospital service, has been appointed to meet in Washington on Monday, April 25, 1881, for the purpose of filling three vacancies which exist in the grade of assistant surgeon.

THROUGH the efforts of Mr. Eilfving, U. S. Consul at Stockholm, a number of interesting Swedish military publications have been secured for the library of the Military Service Institution of the United States. The *Kongl. Krigsskolens Akademiens*, or Royal Academy of Military Science, sends its printed journal for 1880, with a view to exchange. In No. 24 appears the following notice of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*: "A military science society, formed in New York, has commenced to publish a journal with the above title, and with which we will make our readers acquainted. Two numbers of this journal have reached us, comprising papers on marches, on the American laws of war, on military education in the Army of the United States, and other subjects. The papers illus-

trate generally the American Army system, and are so far very instructive. The paper on military education contains a complete description of the instruction at the Military Academy. As a special feature of free America, the same article shows, that of the 2,126 officers recorded in the register for 1879, only 174 are advanced to officers from the ranks; of the others, over 829 going out from the Military Academy, and 1,123 from civil life."

THE New York Times contains the following: "Washington, April 4.—Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, says there is no controversy between himself and Gen. Sherman touching the detail of officers from the line for signal duty. The general order recently issued from Army Headquarters, directing how officers shall be detailed for signal duty, was prepared by Gen. Hazen and received the approval of Gen. Sherman. This order directs that the number of officers under instruction in military signalling shall be limited to eight, who shall be taken from the lieutenants of the line who have served more than four years with their regiments. The selections are to be made by regimental commanders when informed from the Adjutant-General's office that such a detail is required from their regiments. The course of instruction is limited to one year, and at the expiration of that period these officers will be relieved from signal duty and ordered to join their respective regiments. To this order, prepared by Gen. Hazen, Gen. Sherman added a paragraph to the effect that no other officers than those indicated in the order above explained shall be detailed for instruction in military signalling. Gen. Hazen says that this was necessary because of incessant importunities of Congressmen and other influential persons to secure details of officers for signal duty. Gen. Hazen and the General of the Army are in perfect accord in reference to this matter, and the order alluded to in a previous despatch to the Times, as already stated, originated with Gen. Hazen, and received the approval and official sanction of Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War." The Times adds editorially: "Whatever difference of opinion there may have been is understood to have been confined solely to the case of an officer whose detail had been practically determined before the order in question was issued."

FOLLOWING is a copy of the letter addressed to Captain Davis, which we referred to last week:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1881.

Captain Geo. W. Davis, Secy. Army M. A. Assn.:

SIR: Your communication of the 19th inst. has been received, with the enclosures as stated, and the returns of your Society on Schedule C. These returns are simply perfect. Permit me to acknowledge them with the best thanks of this office. This acknowledgment had been delayed in order to give Appendix F the attention bespoken for it. It is found to present its subject-matter in great variety and fullness, and the tables are appreciated as valuable results of what must have been a most laborious task. I shall take great pleasure in having them, or part of them, introduced into the Census Reports, if that shall be found consistent with the general plan of the work. Many of the papers in the body of the report are thoughtful and judicious, and the report, generally, is a substantial contribution to the knowledge of a subject which has been much darkened by words without counsel. If your supply will admit of it, I should be much obliged for two more copies of the report. Very respectfully, etc.,

F. A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

THE "Sanitarian" for April contains an article on the Ventilation of Ships, by T. J. Turner, M.D., Medical Director U. S. Navy.

THE British War Office have granted to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the services of Lieutenant Conder, who executed most of the survey of Western Palestine, and Lieutenant Mantell, both of the Royal Engineers. They started for Beyrout on Tuesday evening, March 15. The work will be commenced in the north—the land of Bashan.

THE "Sanitary Engineer" of April 1 publishes No. VII. of a series of articles on Impure Water and Water Analysis, by Asst. Surg. Charles Smart, U. S. A.

P. M. GENERAL CUTTER, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, U. S. A., retires on the 30th of August next.

GENERAL GEORGE P. IHRKE, formerly of the Regular Army, and latterly engaged in mining enterprises in Colorado, is in Washington. George is as genial and happy as of yore; apparently as full of energy and pluck as when he emerged from beneath the ice covered Hudson, just above the Point, on a memorable night away back in the forties. His life has been one of ups and downs, of ins and outs, that could it be written out in detail, would make a volume of stirring adventure, extremely exciting and interesting.

GEN. D. B. McKIBBIN, U. S. A., who, since his retirement, has made his home alternately at Philadelphia and Chambersburg, Pa., is now sojourning in Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL ANDREW BRITTON, commanding the South Atlantic Station, has requested to be relieved from the command of the Station.

OFFICERS of the Army registered at the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, during the week ending April 7, 1881: Major and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Willard, Pay Department, on leave, and Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Infantry, on leave, at the Ebbitt House; 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét, 5th Artillery, at 1717 "I" street, changing station; Major and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Benjamin C. Card, quartermaster U. S. A., at 1317 Corcoran street, reporting for duty; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d Infantry, at 1321 "Q" street, on leave; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, at 619 19th street, until April 14, on leave.

MAJOR JOHN E. BLAINE, of the Pay Department, and brother of the Secretary of State, passed through Cheyenne this week, en route to his post in Montana.

SENATOR CAMERON is going to California in a special car, accompanied by Mrs. Cameron and a party of friends, one of whom will be Gen. Beale. His car will be switched off at such points of interest as the party desires to visit.

At a recent ball at the Elysée President Grévy shocked Parisian society by wearing no decorations and shaking hands almost as freely as if he had been President of the United States.

MAJOR POOLE, who fell in the attack on Laing's Neck, was for more than a year the custodian of Cetywayo, who was very much attached to him, and who is reported to have cried like a child when he heard of his death.

SECRETARY LINCOLN is said to have more visitors than any other member of the Cabinet. His list is swollen by troops of colored people, who pour in simply to "shake hands wid de son ob de man who made de 'mancipation proclamation."

A. R. MULLER, who entered the Union Army when he was only 13 years old, and served through the war, died at Easton, Pa., recently, aged 34. He was thought to be the youngest man who carried a musket in the Army.

GEN. CROOK's hunting party, which included Major Lord, depot quartermaster at Cheyenne, Mr. J. S. Collins, the well-known sportsman of Omaha, and a few other friends, went out to the vicinity of Laramie Peak about two weeks ago on a bear hunt, but returned this week without finding any game. There was not a solitary sign of "bear" any where, and the hunters were very much disappointed when they recalled the grand results of the hunt of last fall.

GEN. WM. MYERS, deputy quartermaster-general, passed through Cheyenne last week on his way to Denver.

COL. BRODHEAD, chief paymaster Department of the Missouri, passed through Denver last week from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, en route to Rawlins, Wyoming, being on the way to make the payments at the cantonments of the 6th Infantry on White River Colorado, and Snake River, Wyoming. These will be the first payments there for many months, previous payments this winter having been by paymaster's checks.

COL. ROYALL, 3d Cavalry, the inspector-general Dept. of the Platte, has received the gratifying news by cable that his wife and daughter, now abroad, and of late sojourning at Nice, were not in the Opera House at the time of the terrible catastrophe there.

MR. FREDERICK PAULDING DODGE, the son of Col. R. I. Dodge, of Gen. Sherman's staff, who acts under the name of Frederick Paulding, played last week in Chicago, and the previous one in Milwaukee, to large and enthusiastic houses, in "Hamlet," "Fool's Revenge," "Lady of Lyons," "Merchant of Venice," "Salvati," and "The Love of His Life." A correspondent writes us, that last winter, in New York city, Edwin Booth did the young actor the honor to go to the theatre three times the same week, to witness his rendition of Bertuccio, and afterwards to write him a personal note praising his acting. This character has been played by Mr. Dodge 150 times. Young Dodge is well known to many of our readers, having shown his great fondness for the stage in private theatricals, while his father was stationed at the U. S. barracks at Omaha. Our correspondent adds: "It will be pleasant news for the many Army friends of Col. and Mrs. Dodge to learn that the young Army actor, as he is called, is reaping already large financial profits from his profession, and that his season just closing has been so popular that he has been already engaged at points visited this winter, for five months of the coming year."

A curious story is current that while a party of American traders were visiting the battle-field of Waterloo, an iron box was found by one of them. It contained the will of an English officer, Sir Charles O'Neill, and by it the present heirs of his fortune suddenly find themselves dispossessed in favor of the children of his eldest son.

COUNT VON MOLTKE is sometimes called in Berlin the "Great Silent One." He is said to show a consummate courtesy of manner and rare modesty.

THE Richmond (Va.) Whig says: "At the battle of White's Tavern, in 1863, Mr. Robert Priddy, a gentleman now living in Manchester, was shot in the left leg, just above the knee. The ball penetrated some distance in the flesh and has never been extracted. Mr. Priddy has since suffered very much from his wound, and for the past three weeks has been quite unwell. Tuesday, March 22, while dressing the wound, he discovered a piece of the pantaloon, about the size of a five cent piece, which he wore during the fight, imbedded in his flesh. The ball forced it into the leg; after much difficulty the cloth was taken out, and Mr. Priddy at last accounts was much better. It had a fresh appearance, and though having been imbedded in human flesh for more than seventeen years, looked as if it had but recently been cut out of a pair of new pantaloon. Gen. J. R. Chambliss and Mr. Priddy were near each other in the fight and were shot about the same time, the former being killed."

THE Vancouver Independent, of March 17, says: The paymaster dispensed his favors to the boys in blue at Vancouver Barracks yesterday.... The military road between Spokane Falls and Camp Spokane is to be opened this spring.... Capt. Peter Moffatt, post surgeon, is very sick at Camp Spokane, so ill that medical assistance was summoned from Mt. Idaho.... There is no truth in the rumor that there is scarlet fever at the house of Major John A. Kress. All proper precautions have been taken, however.... Co. K, 2d Infantry, under command of Capt. Samuel McKeever, left Camp Howard yesterday, en route to Camp Spokane. Camp Howard will be occupied by a cavalry detachment for the present.... Capt. Thos. Drury, 2d Infantry, is still lying sick at Walla Walla, and Lieut. Richard T. Earle, 2d Infantry, is sick at

Fort Lapwai. The probabilities are that neither of these officers will ever be fit for active duty again.... Gen. Frank Wheaton and the party who accompanied him to the forts at the mouth of the Columbia river returned to Vancouver Barracks Saturday, having completed the arrangements for the abandonment of Fort Stevens.... Bvt. Capt. Thos. H. Bradley, 21st Infantry, has been on duty in the War Dept. for sixteen years, in charge of the requisition and account branch. Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, has applied to the Adjutant-General to have Capt. Bradley sent to his Co., (D).... Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, colonel 2d Infantry, commanding Department of Columbia, and Major Harry O. Cushing, captain 4th Cavalry, Com. Sub. Dept. of Columbia, were elected members of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, at San Francisco, on the 15th of February.

THE Vallejo Chronicle, of March 26, says: Lieut.-Comdr. Chenery, U. S. N., who has been confined to his rooms at the Baldwin for some time past from an attack of malarial fever, is now recovering.

LIEUT. EDWARD W. CASEY, 22d Infantry, now on leave of absence in Washington, is visiting his sister the wife of Col. R. N. Scott, and daughter of Gen. Silas Casey.

MAJORS BEST of the 1st Artillery, and Gibson of the 3d, have been in Washington this week to look after their respective interests with reference to the question of promotion. We give elsewhere the information on the subject furnished to the Senate Military Committee by the Adjutant-General. There seems to be but little doubt that Major Best will be confirmed as lieutenant-colonel when the Senate gets ready to confirm any bills.

1ST LIEUT. JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, who have been enjoying short leaves of absence in Washington, are ordered to accompany detachments of recruits to the departments in which their regiments are stationed, on completion of which duty they are to join their companies. Several other officers on leave in Washington are daily expecting similar orders.

THE Alta California of March 29, noting the recent detail to determine the correct longitude of the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, says: "They sail next Saturday for China, to join the Palos on the Asiatic station. All points on the coast of Japan and China connected by cable will be visited, and their exact longitude determined. The American officers have permission from the cable companies to establish stations and use the wires at night. English officers are now engaged in a similar work in New Zealand and Australia. The information obtained by the observations will be exchanged by the two nations. English officers have determined the longitude as far as Madras, and Russian officers have made observations on the Siberian coast. All observations have been taken from the Hong Kong Observatory. The American party will ascertain the precise longitude of that place, there being a question as to the accuracy of the standard. The object of this movement by the Navy Department is to establish correct standards, from which true charts for the protection of maritime interests may be produced."

It is not generally known that at the moment when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Gen. Washington, the humbled Englishman simultaneously uncovered his head. With characteristic thoughtfulness Gen. Washington prayed him to put on his hat, as—the weather being chilly and wet—there was danger of his catching cold. "It does not much matter what now becomes of me," exclaimed the dejected Englishman; to which, in a firm voice, Gen. Washington at once replied: "On the contrary, my lord, I anticipate for you a long career of distinction and honor in the service of your King and country." How truly these generous and prophetic words were borne out may be seen by those who care to read the epitaph upon the monument erected by a grateful country to Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Yet memories of this kind serve only to remind us that, in Keble's beautiful words, "Brothers are brothers evermore, No distance"—and, it may be added, no bickerings—"breaks their tie of blood."—London Telegraph.

LIEUT. WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, 6th U. S. Artillery, military instructor at Asbury University, Indiana, is evidently appreciated there. The Asbury Monthly notes that "owing to the enterprise of Lieut. Hamilton, Washington's birthday was celebrated by athletic games, the first time in the history of the College." The program included a 2 mile go-as-you-please-race, wrestling match, ladies' walking match, dumb-bell contest, 200 yards dash, standing and running long jump, running high jump, wheelbarrow and sack race, tug-of-war, etc. The Asbury Monthly adds: "The 23d exercises were a great success, especially the races of the morning. Lieut. Hamilton's enterprise in forming and carrying out the design was greatly appreciated."

At the "Revival" meeting held at the armory of the 23d New York regiment on April 2d, Gen. Molineux in his address referred to the late Gen. Upton, and said that he first met him in Augusta, Ga.: "The place had just come into possession of the Union forces and the Confederate flag was flying in the breeze. As Gen. Molineux, who was in command of troops, gave orders that the flag be taken down and the National colors hoisted in their place, Gen. Upton came to him and tears stood in his eyes as he said, 'Molineux, I was a second lieutenant before the war, and I saw the Union colors hauled down. Let me have the privilege of hoisting the dear old flag once more.' And it was the arm of the brilliant author of tactics which flung the Stars and Stripes once more to the breeze."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bismarck Tribune, writing from Fort Buford, March 8, says: A grand review took place at the Sunday inspection at Custer by Col. Davidson, 2d Cav.

The 2d Dragoon were mounted and the order of procession was thus: First the cavalry, second artillery (three pieces,) third, pack train; fourth, ambulance; escort wagons, transportation wagons, etc. The rear was brought up by the U. S. bull train. A number of small children followed the train, which passed the officers and men's quarters. The saloon had been opened at Poplar-Creek, and a soldier writes: "I am glad this place closed again, as it is not the quantity one takes of the whiskey that injures so much as the quality. If beer could be furnished troops at a reasonable price by the Government it would be a great boon, and I believe even the officers would go in for their share like the men. It is a good order issued by ex-President Hayes to stop the sale of whiskey at posts, for there is generally the worst kind of stuff reserved for enlisted men, by the post traders, and the price is for the best article."

The *Pioneer Press*, says: "About the middle of last February Capt. John Jones of this city received a letter from Dr. Adolph Muller of New Ulm, in which it was stated that a United States quartermaster was preparing to remove a number of the bodies of the soldiers killed in the vicinity of Fort Ridgely during the Indian outbreak of 1862, for the purpose of reintering them in the national cemetery at Rock Island. The letter further related that the people of the vicinity were considerably stirred up about the matter, and wanted to know if something could not be done in regard to it. Capt. Jones took the letter to Gov. Pillsbury, who sent it to Hon. Alex. Ramsey, then Secretary of War, with a long and explicit endorsement, in which it was set forth that at Fort Ridgely the State had erected a monument in memoriam of those who fell there and elsewhere, and that an enclosure, fenced at the expense of the State, and kept in repair by the public, was there existent. The Governor, therefore, suggested that the bodies be allowed to remain where they were. Secretary Ramsey's reply set forth that the removal was being made under the provisions of a general order from the War Department, but that he had corresponded with the captain and assistant quartermaster under whose charge the work was, and that the only bodies of such dead as were unmarked by any headstone or were without any means of identification would be removed."

A FORT GARLAND, Colo., letter of March 12, to the *Bismarck Tribune* of March 25, says: "Here at Fort Garland, Colo., are two companies of the 6th Infantry, H and D. We have been here since the 6th of October, 1880. We must tell you right away that we do not like the Centennial State as well as we did Dakota. I wish that Secretary Lincoln would send us back to Gen. Terry. The scenery around us is of the grand, sublime, and mountainous order. 'Old Baldy,' Sierra Blanca, looms up north of us. They appear to be not more than a mile away, but the pleasant before-breakfast walk is about seventeen miles. The height of 'Blanca' is about 14,464 feet. Lieut. Townsend left us a few days ago for Snake River, Wyoming, where he will take command of Company I, of the 6th, to which company he was recently promoted. Rumor says that Lieut. Crowell, of 'ours,' is to be the next assistant quartermaster. When I tell you that he is from Ohio perhaps you may believe it. A new 'game of war' has been brought out by an officer in the 6th. It is called 'top and bottom, or how to conduct prisoners to Fort Leavenworth.' We hear from Fort Lyon, this State, that our lieutenant-colonel, well known to many in your city (Col. Daniel Huston), is very sick. It was thought at one time that he could not recover. We sincerely hope that he will pull through. Lieut. Jacobs is again on duty at Fort Lyon. All seem to think that he will come out of his trouble all right. The proceedings in his case were forwarded to Washington. This looks like dismissal. Trout fishing splendid. Fred. Graf, formerly 1st sergeant of Company H, was discharged a few weeks ago and is now assistant general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad at this point. Sergt. Bennett succeeded him as 1st sergeant. Sergt. Carey is provost sergeant and librarian."

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 7, 1881: Army—Bvt. Major Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, lieutenant-colonel Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Bvt. Col. Silas Crispin, lieutenant-colonel Ordnance; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery; Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Infantry. Navy—Commodore J. Blakely Creighton; Commodore Edmund R. Colbourn; Lieut. George B. Livingston; Surg. John H. Clark; Asst. Paymaster Callender L. Lewis; Master H. S. Waring; Cadet Engineers Frank M. Bennett and Mortimer E. Cooley.

Gen. Fox has been attending the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati this week. He is on his way to Washington, where he is expected early next week.

Gen. Sherman will visit St. Louis and Chicago during his present trip. A copy of Gen. Fox's report concerning the rearrangement of military posts in Texas, has been furnished to Gen. Sheridan, and one to Gen. Schofield, and will no doubt be made a subject of conference.

The *Bismarck Tribune*, of April 1, says: Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, on route to Meade, arrived Friday. He brought with him fifteen recruits for different posts. For two months the Lieutenant had been languishing at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, waiting for the blockade to rise via the Pierre route. Finally he received permission to come this way. Lieut. Corwin Sage, bound for Fort Yates and the 17th Infantry, arrived Friday, and awaits opportunity to proceed to his post.

Lieut. REDMOND TULLY, lately appointed a 1st lieutenant of infantry under act of March 3, 1881, on the 24th of March, 1881, was assigned to the 25th Infantry by S. O. of April 6, to date from April 6, 1881, vice Lieut. James H. Lane, dismissed. Lieut. Tully was 1st sergeant of Battery E, 1st

Artillery, in 1861, and on the 15th of November, 1861, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, promoted to a 1st lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863, and transferred to the 12th Infantry March 5, 1869, and to the supernumerary list Jan. 1, 1871, and mustered out of service on same day.

We stated last week that the accounts in some of the daily papers in regard to the accident which befell Surg. Edward S. Matthews, U. S. N., at Washington, had been grossly exaggerated. We since have learned from what should be the best authority that the circumstances were still more widely different from those reported. So far from there being an alleged attempt at suicide on Surgeon Matthews's part, the trouble seems to have originated from an accidental overdose of a prescription of digitalis for the gout and for irregular action of the heart. In the sudden loss of power over his limbs which followed, Dr. Matthews fell in the hall and struck his head upon some object which rendered him momentarily unconscious. The sensational stories imputing an intention to commit suicide were without foundation.

The San Francisco *Report*, of March 26, says: A lawn tennis club has been started at Mare Island Navy-yard. It is said that the funds at Mare Island are very low. Government works being considerably impeded thereby. Master Whitcomb P. Ray, U. S. N., last Monday passed a most successful examination for promotion. The engagement is announced of Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Ranger*, and Miss Marie Bernard, of San Francisco. The wedding takes place next Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents on Powell street. There has been some talk of changing the name of the *Mary and Helen*, the vessel selected for the *Jeannette* search expedition, as Secretary Goff negotiated for her purchase, and Secretary Hunt completed the same, and as the vessel will go out under his administration, we suggest, if her name is to be changed, that she be called *G-off and Hunt*, and think it will be very appropriate.

The New York *Tribune*, of April 3, says: "Senator and Mrs. McPherson gave a whist party Thursday night to friends invited to meet Miss Buckley, the betrothed of Lieutenant W. H. Slack, of the Navy. Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Hawley."

THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief; Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Lamberton, assistant.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, chief; Commander Geo. C. Remey, assistant.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Walcott, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Paymaster C. P. Thompson, assistant.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, assistant.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kruft, Chief Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, chief.

NAVAL ASTRONOMY—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, chief.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch, superintendent.

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.

BUREAU STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Child.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Fittelson, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Ties S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Jonett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; e. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Panama, March 5.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Expected at Panama about April 10.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Hong Kong, Jan. 31, where she remains until further orders.

ALLAN, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at New Orleans, March 23, from Vicksburg. Was to proceed to Hampton Roads April 7.

ABUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Is wintering at Tientsin, China.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Ordered to Norfolk. Will come up the Potomac as far as she can get, and detachments sent from her to participate in the Farragut ceremonies. Left Philadelphia, April 7, for Hampton Roads.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington, ready for service.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Smyrna, March 8.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska. Will be relieved in the course of a month or two by the *Wachusett*.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Key West, April 2, for Hampton Roads, and arrived there April 8. Will come up to Washington about April 18.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, March 4.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Was at Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, when last heard from.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (a. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. Navy-yard, New York. She will probably leave New York about April 14, for Coaster's Island Harbor.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Genoa, March 22, caulking.

PALOS, 4th rate, 8 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, China, where she will remain for the present, ready for any service.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Arrived at Callao, March 4. The following men-of-war were in port: American—*Laokawanna* and *Oswegatchie*; British—*Shannon*, *Turquoise*, *Pelican*, and *Wild Swan*; French—*Dayot*; Italian—*Christoforo Colombo*, *Garibaldi*, and *Archimede*; German—*Ariadne*; Chilean—*Cochrane*, *Huascar*, and *Abtao*. A provisional government has been formed by influential Peruvians at the instigation of the Chilean Commander, Senor Don Francisco Calderon, Minister of Finance, who has been selected as President. This government is formed to treat for peace. Some 5,000 troops had returned to Chill. About 10,000 were quartered at Callao and Lima. Everything quiet.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Norfolk, March 22. To be at Washington about April 18.

POWHEATON, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Sailed from New York for Aspinwall on March 24, having on board the relief officers of the *Alaska*.

QUINNEBAGG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Under orders to leave Villefranche about March 10 for Marseilles, Barcelona, Valencia, Cartagena, Almeida, Malaga, Tangier, and Cadiz, thence to Lisbon. Sailed March 22 from Marseilles for Barcelona.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Mare Island. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, China, Jan. 25. Last accounts.

SABATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Navy-yard, Washington, March 16. Breaking out hold, etc.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 18. St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Sailed Jan. 25 for Nagasaki, Japan, where she will remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Arrived at Hampton Roads, March 29, from Key West.

TIOUNDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRESTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Genoa, March 22.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Key West April 4. On the way to Hampton Roads. Will be at Washington about April 18.

Despatches by mail from Capt. Meade report that the *Vandalia* arrived at Havana on March 30, eight and a half days from Aspinwall. Experienced calms and light and baffling winds greater part of passage, the trades being completely broken up by a succession of N. W. winds. She steamed moderately 3½ days. Off the Isle of Pines had heavy squalls of rain, with the wind all round the compass in a few hours. On the 29th a fresh wind came from N. N. W. Off the Morro the sea was quite heavy. Havana said to be healthy. Considerable lawlessness prevails, cut-throats and thieves abounding. H. B. M. Consul was attacked and nearly killed.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Arrived at the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 28. Telegraphic orders were sent to her on the 30th to proceed in search of the steamship *City of New York*, six days overdue from Australia. Is now out on the search. The *City of New York* has arrived at San Francisco. The *Wachusett* has been ordered to relieve the *Jamestown* at Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. At Leghorn, March 22. Will leave Villefranche about April 1, and reach Hampton Roads about May 15 or 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Norfolk from St. Johns, March 20. Is to be at Washington about April 18.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (a. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (a. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote, Peru.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.
WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breece. Receiving ship, Boston.
WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmits; *Cataba*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Ma-hopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

REAR-ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL reports from Genoa, March 22, that the health of the European Squadron is excellent. The news will be found under the vessels in our list.

The tug *Mayflower* left Washington, April 6, for the Navy-yards as far East as Portsmouth, N. H., taking freight. CHIEF ENGINEER PHILIP INCH has been appointed senior member, and Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith and Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe members, of a board for the purpose of experimenting with the steam launches fitted with the Brayton petroleum engine.

The New York Herald says: "The *Minnesota*, for several years attached to the New York Navy-yard, will sail for Newport, R. I., on Saturday, April 9, to establish the new training station there. Recruits will hereafter be received on the *Colorado*, at the Navy-yard, and then be transferred to the *Minnesota*." It adds that "Capt. Ralph Chandler is a trusted officer of the Navy and one of great experience. He is very popular and much liked by the boys."

The Norfolk Landmark, of April 5, says: A little work is being done on the *Yantic*. The *Dale* will be placed in the dry dock to have some slight repairs made to her bottom. Chief Engineer W. H. King was engaged yesterday in making the regular quarterly inspection of the steam generators of the yard. The *Tennessee* is expected to run up to the yard shortly and then proceed to Annapolis. The crew of the vessel will pass through Annapolis en route to Washington to participate in the Farragut statue ceremonies. The *Yantic*, *Portsmouth*, and other vessels will go to Washington direct. Capt. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., who recently underwent an examination for promotion, will be ordered to duty on the United States steamer *Tennessee* as soon as his commission for promotion is received.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS JOHN M. BROWNE and A. J. Gibon, and Surg. J. H. Kidder have been appointed to represent the Navy at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in Richmond, Va., on the 3d of May next.

A slight fire occurred at the Navy-yard, League Island, April 5, at 5.45 P. M. It was extinguished without doing any material damage. A lot of refuse material outside the buildings was burnt. Cause of fire not yet ascertained.

NAVY GAZETTE

ORDERED.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant Edward L. Amory, to examination for promotion.

Master Carlos G. Calkins, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.
Midshipman Thomas M. Brumby, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster A. S. Kenney, detailed for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Mary and Helen for the expedition in search of the steamer *Jeannette*.

APRIL 4.—Captain John Irwin, to temporary duty as Captain of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of April, in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant Samuel F. Clarkson, to the Galena, European Station, per steamer of the 9th of April from New York.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Phelps, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, to examination for promotion.

Boatswain John C. Thompson, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant James W. Graydon, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at Newport, R. I., on the 15th of April.

Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, to duty on the Coast Survey.

APRIL 6.—Sailmaker Charles H. Jones, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island.

APRIL 7.—Commander A. B. Yates, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of April.

Commander George B. White, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, to special duty under instructions of the Bureau of Navigation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

DETACHED.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to command the Mary and Helen and the expedition to be sent in search of the *Jeannette*.

Master Howard S. Waring, from the training ship *Saratoga*, and ordered as executive of the Mary and Helen on the 20th of April.

Cadet Midshipman R. P. Schwerin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wyoming, European Station, on the 28th of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman R. F. Lopez has reported his return home, having been detached from the Quinnebang, European Station, on the 28th of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Roy C. Smith, from special temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Abraham V. Zane, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 4.—Captain Philip C. Johnson, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain W. J. Tompkins, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the Quinnebang, European Station, per steamer of April 12 from New York.

APRIL 5.—Medical Inspector T. W. Leach, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne, from the *Tennessee*, and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station, on the 15th of April, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on the 15th of April, and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station.

Master H. T. C. Nye, from the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on the 1st of July next, and granted three months' leave, with permission to remain in Japan during his leave.

Master Wm. F. Halsey and Ensign Henry J. Hunt, from

the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Mary and Helen on the 30th of April.

Ensign Clarence A. Corbin, from the *Wachusett*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign George M. Stoney from the *Ranger*, and ordered to the Mary and Helen on the 20th of April.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Mary and Helen on the 30th of April.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Costello, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the Mary and Helen on the 30th of April.

Gunner Wm. C. Seymour, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 6.—Lieutenant Clifford B. Gill, from the Galena, European Station, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Passed Assistant Engineer Abalom Kirby, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and granted three months leave from the 22d of April, with permission to leave the United States.

APRIL 7.—Commander Henry L. Johnson from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. S. Houston, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and granted four months leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Crawford, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston.

APRIL 8.—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. McCarty, from the Hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to the *Havaser*.

Surgeon W. G. Farewell, from the *Havaser*, and placed on waiting orders.

RETIRED.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, April 7.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore John H. Unshur, at present in Florence, Italy, has been extended until the 1st of August, next.

The leave of Lieutenant Samuel C. Paine has been extended until the 1st of July, next.

APPOINTED.

Charles E. Minter, of Norfolk, Va., and John A. Long, of Boston, have been appointed Acting Sailmakers in the Navy from April 2, 1881.

RESTORATION.

The nomination of Captain Henry Erben for restoration to his relative position on the active list of the Navy was withheld by the President after being prepared for transmission to the Senate on the 30th of March as reported last week.

COMMISSIONED.

Master Whitman P. Ray to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from February 24, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 6, 1881:

John David Welch, quarter-gunner, March 30, U. S. R. S. *Wabash*, Boston.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1881.

General Order No. 265.

The Department is gratified to publish, with commendation, in a General Order, the following order of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, reporting the humane and noble conduct of Cadet Midshipman Timothy S. O'Leary, in rescuing from drowning, on the 6th of February last, two small boys who had broken through the ice in the Severn River, Maryland.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy.

"U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,

ANNAPOLIS, MD., February 14, 1881.

"[Order No. 88.]

The Superintendent takes great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Cadets the highly commendable action of Cadet Midshipman T. S. O'Leary, of the 3d class, who, on the afternoon of the 6th instant, upon observing from his room two small boys break through the ice, about forty feet from the ferry landing, rushed from the building, without a moment's hesitation, and plunged into the water and succeeded in rescuing the little fellows from their perilous situation. For such bravery, performed at the risk of life, Cadet Midshipman O'Leary deserves the hearty congratulations of his comrades, and makes it the pleasant duty of the Superintendent to publicly express his approbation of his gallant conduct in General Order at 'parade.'

"Geo. B. BALCH, Rear-Admiral, Superintendent."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1881.

General Order No. 266.

The Department takes great pleasure in recognizing, in a General Order, the heroism of Cadet Midshipman Joseph Beale, of the United States Navy, whose gallant conduct has been reported to it by Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Asiatic Station, in a despatch dated the 28th of October last, accompanied by a communication from Commander Sampson, commanding the U. S. steamer *Savitar*, to which Cadet Midshipman Beale was attached.

These reports show that Cadet Midshipman Beale, at the imminent risk of his own life, jumped overboard from a passenger steamer, which was, at the time, going at full speed, in the waters of Japan, and swam to, and rescued from drowning, a warrant officer of the United States Navy, who had fallen overboard from that steamer.

The humanity, bravery, and endurance of this young officer are of the highest order and give promise, for him, of a useful career in the Naval service.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1881.

General Order No. 267.

The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy.

An Act to amend section 1496 of the Revised Statutes in order to preserve the meaning of the original law from which it was taken, with reference to the rank of engineer officers, graduates of the Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1496 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by inserting after the word "accordingly," at the end of the section the words, "Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to give to any officer of the staff corps precedence of, or a higher relative rank than that of, another staff officer in the same grade and corps, and whose commission in such grade and corps antedates that of such officer."

Approved March 3, 1881.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1881.

General Order No. 268.

Hereafter all payments for mileage will be made only at the Navy Pay Office at New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Norfolk, upon presentation of the original orders. Officers ordered to foreign stations who fail to receive their mileage for travel before leaving the United States must transmit their claims to the Fourth Auditor, accompanied by original orders.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1881.

General Court-Martial Order No. 3.

I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, March 14, 1881, and of which Commander Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., is president, was arraigned and tried Priv. Edward Barrett, U. S. Marine Corps.

CHARGE I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline."

CHARGE II.—"Disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer."

FINDING.

Of Charge I, "Guilty."

Of Charge II, "Guilty."

The Court thereupon sentenced the said Private Edward Barrett, U. S. Marine Corps, "to be confined in such prison as the Honorable Secretary of the Navy may direct for the term of three months, on bread and water, with full rations every third day; and at the expiration of his confinement to have extra police duties for six months. To forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for three months, amounting to thirty dollars."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Priv. Edward Barrett, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved. That part of the sentence which prescribes diminished rations during the term of confinement is repealed; and the sentence as mitigated will be duly executed.

The prison at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York, is designated as the place for the execution of the sentence.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

Mr. ROBERT B. LINES, agent for the Whitehead torpedo, has been occupying the Washington papers with letters relating his difficulties with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, the chief of which is described as a combination of "irritability, mental obliquity, and moral obtuseness." The difficulty seems to be that Mr. Lines was disturbed in his efforts to secure from Congress an appropriation of \$225,000 to purchase the Whitehead, by Commodore Jeffers's statement that it had been offered to him by Mr. Whitehead himself for \$44,000, and that he had finally obtained the secret of it for nothing. The facts, as stated by Commodore Jeffers in his reports to the Secretary of the Navy, are as follows: On the 12th of December, 1873, Mr. Robert Whitehead offered to sell the right to manufacture his torpedo for \$3,800 sterling, (\$44,000) and the torpedoes for \$250 (\$3,250) each, which is understood to be the cost to the English government of manufacturing the Woolwich pattern. Commodore Jeffers declined this offer, though favoring the use of the torpedo in special cases. Further investigation satisfied him, however, that the use of the Whitehead is too restricted to warrant the Navy purchasing it even at the price first offered, viz., \$3,800, if hampered by the condition of secrecy. If useful it would be manifestly unwise to depend upon obtaining a supply from abroad; it would therefore be necessary to set up an establishment for its manufacture at a very great cost. We have no ships in the Navy to which it can be fitted to fire below water, and foreign officers report that it cannot be launched with any certainty from the decks of vessels; also that in general it is useless at sea beyond 200 yards. It is possible that it may be fired from the decks of monitors which are very near the water, but the torpedo and the men operating it would be exposed to a hail of bullets from machine guns. Special vessels would, therefore, be required for this torpedo, fitted with the necessary air compressing machine, fur seals, tubes, etc., etc. In short this weapon with its accessories, may be considered as a submarine gun with exceedingly complicated projectiles, which we have every reason to believe will be superseded by something more practical, simple and cheap. Complete sets of working drawings of the Whitehead have several times been offered to the Bureau of Ordnance. It was the knowledge thus obtained of the complicated mechanism of the torpedo and the difficulty of adjusting it that prevented its acceptance, hampered by a condition which would prevent its simplification and improvement by the talent of our inventors.

As to robbing Mr. Whitehead of his invention Commodore Jeffers says he has never recommended either the purchase or manufacture of the Whitehead, beyond the suggestion that fifty should be purchased unconditionally at a fair price, say \$1,500 each, if they could be had unhampered with conditions so as to be used for experimental purposes. Commodore Jeffers holds that the condition of secrecy is fatal to the efficiency of any implement of warfare. No useful effect can be expected if the operators are not fully acquainted with the principles on which it is constructed. He holds, too, to the broad principle that officers of the Navy are justified in using their faculties in acquiring information on the arts of war wherever and whenever an opportunity offers, provided that in doing so they neither betray confidence nor induce others to do so. Knowledge thus acquired officers have a right to confide to their government, and the government has a right to use it.

With all this Mr. Lines takes issue. He says: "The torpedo can be, and has frequently been, launched from small boats, or from the decks of any kind of ship, (see report of Chief Engineer King on the *Navies of Europe*, page 316), and it will run with perfect accuracy, and at the required depth, more than a mile with a speed of twelve knots, and to 600 yards, according to Mr. King, at a speed of twenty-six knots per hour. Within a year, according to his late report to Congress, Commodore Jeffers has bought a moveable torpedo, costing three times as much as the Whitehead, and I am informed that the engineers of the Army have bought one of a different pattern, costing over four times as much."

"When somebody—Commodore Jeffers says an American officer—playing the spy in time of peace, appropriates Mr. Whitehead's property, and sends it to Commodore Jeffers, he declines either to restore it to the owner or to make compensation."

"The longer a settlement of the matter is delayed the heavier will be the damages to be paid. For, while it is not probable that during Commodore Jeffers's brief remnant of authority, his Bureau will do anything so practical as to manufacture the Whitehead torpedo for this Government, there would seem to be nothing in the Commodore's code of ethics to restrain him from selling the invention he has appropriated and pocketing the proceeds, if he can find chiefs of ordnance with equally elastic consciences in the service of any of the few governments which have not yet bought the arm from the owner."

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address "Business," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Lancaster is expected to be ready about the 1st
of August. It is understood that she will relieve the
Trenton on the European Station, though we are re-
quested to state that she is bound for the Straits of
Magellan, to somewhat restrain the pressure upon the
Navy Department for assignments to her.

The Army Register for 1881 is promised in a few
days. As we stated two or three weeks since, the de-
lay has been in consequence of a want of suitable paper in
the Government printing office. A supply is now on
hand, and the work of printing will speedily be
completed.

In answer to an inquiry in Parliament on the 10th of
March Sir Charles Dilke said: "Her Majesty's govern-
ment have not had any correspondence with the United
States or any other country respecting the canal now in
contemplation. The matter has occupied their careful
attention, but they think it would be premature at this
moment to take any action."

A CORRESPONDENT at Cincinnati, Ohio, forwards us
an explosive bullet said to be one of about a dozen cap-
tured during the war from the Confederate forces. They
were in the cartridge box of a captured cavalryman. Our
correspondent, describing the bullet, says: "The
fuze protruding through the base makes one complete
coil in the brass box; then passes through the base into
the powder between the brass box and the apex." We
have examined the bullet and have returned it to our
correspondent, who naturally prizes it as a witness on
a question sometimes discussed.

It is understood that orders will soon be perfected at
the Headquarters of the Army, which will establish
on a uniform basis the system of instruction in rifle
practice, distribution of awards to marksmen, etc., in
the Army, in conformity with the established manual.
As it is, much diversity of opinion in many particulars
exists, and the orders are designed to thoroughly
cover the ground, not only in regard to the course of
instruction, but all other essential and subsidiary
particulars.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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NULLIFYING THE LAW.

SECTION 8 of the Constitution of the United States
provides that the Congress shall have the power
"to make rules for the government and regulation of
the land and naval forces." Among the rules adopted
by Congress in the exercise of this authority is this:
that "No officer in the military or naval service shall,
in time of peace, be dismissed from service except upon
and in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial to
that effect, or in commutation thereof." (Act of July
13, '66, embodied in Rev. Stat., Sec. 1229.)

But now comes the Supreme Court of the United
States and declares that this act did not intend "to with-
draw from the President the power, with the advice and
consent of the Senate, to supersede an officer in the mili-
tary or naval service by the appointment of some one
in his place." . . . "It is, in substance and effect, nothing
more than a declaration, that the power theretofore exer-
cised by the President, without the concurrence of the
Senate, of summarily dismissing officers of the Army
and Navy, whenever in his judgment the interest of the
Service required it to be done, shall not exist, or be
exercised, in time of peace, except in pursuance of the
sentence of a Court-martial or in commutation thereof.
There was," they say, "as we think, no intention to
deny, or restrict, the power of the President, with the
concurrence of the Senate, to displace them by the ap-
pointment of others in their places."

If this were not the Supreme Court we should say
that this decision was in violation of the fundamental
legal maxim that a law shall not be construed into a
nullity. The law says, as distinctly as language can,
that no officer shall be dismissed in time of peace, ex-
cept in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial.
The august judges say that this means that he can be
dismissed whenever the President can obtain the rou-
tine consent of the Senate to a new nomination; dis-
missed, too, not only without a Court-martial, but
without complaint against him, and without being
accorded the poor courtesy formerly granted him by a
letter of dismissal, upon which he could make defence.
It only needs that the President should send in the
nomination of some one in his place with a lot of other
nominations, and that the Senate, assuming in the ab-
sence of information that a vacancy exists, should con-
firm the nomination, and the wronged officer has no
redress, short of an act of Congress. Verily, there
would seem to be nothing for officers to do during a
session of the Senate but to go into camp on Capitol
Hill and watch after their commissions.

Practically, of course, it is by no means so bad as
this; but we show what is possible under this inter-
pretation of existing, or, rather, this abrogation of existing
law. We do not think it strange that the Court, reach-

ing the conclusion it did, should have found the ques-
tion "not free from difficulty." They have the grace
to refrain from expressing an opinion as to whether the
power they hold to be conferred upon the President
and Senate in this regard "could be constitutionally
subjected to restrictions by statute." So opportunity
is left Congress to try again, if it will, and see if it
cannot frame a statute which will secure to officers,
what it evidently intended to grant them—namely, the
right to be tried by a jury of their peers before being
dismissed and disgraced.

We might criticise the decision in detail, but there
is small profit in quarrelling with an opinion of the Su-
preme Court. We publish their opinion in full,
that every officer may judge for himself of its meaning.
Besides its general result, it affects immediately all
officers restored to the Service by Executive action
without having been renominated and confirmed. A
list of Army officers so affected is now being prepared,
we understand, in the Adjutant-General's office.

BUGLE DRILL SIGNALS.

We referred briefly last week to the system for the
simplification of bugle drill signals proposed by Lieut.
Clarence Deems, 4th Artillery, now military professor
at the Maryland Agricultural College. It would, no
doubt, be of great advantage, as Lieut. Deems argues,
if the commanding officer of a battalion or battery could
communicate directly with the officers and men by a
code so simple that many could readily understand it.
Especially would it be advantageous with the extended
fronts that seem to be such a prominent feature of
modern formations for battle. This advantage it is pro-
posed to obtain, as stated last week, by applying music to
the signal alphabet, which every officer is supposed to
know, and with which many enlisted men are already
familiar. This alphabet is represented by different
combinations of the number (1) which it proposed to re-
present by a distinct high note, and by number (2) to be
represented by a distinct low note. These could not be
mistaken one for the other, even by the most unmusical
ear. The number (3) on the signal code could be re-
presented by an intermediate note sounded three times
rapidly in succession, and would be sounded as a ter-
mination for each command.

Commands of one word would be represented by
sounding the initial letter of that word, thus: R. for
Reverse followed by a (3) after a distinct pause. Com-
mands of two or three words would be represented by
sounding the initial letter of each word, thus: Column
Right would be represented by sounding the letters C.
and R. with a distinct pause between them. Rally by
Fours, R. B. F., with distinct pauses between the let-
ters and terminated as before by sounding number (3).
Commands of more than three words contain the
words into and the which need not be sounded to give
the sense. Eighteen letters of the alphabet would be
required to represent all the drill signals as taken from
the three tactics.

Lieut. Deems presents a variety of reasons showing the
advantages of his system, all of which readily suggest
themselves in considering the difficulty of making use
of the present bugle calls. "With the proposed system"
he says, "one conversant with the signal alphabet, and
knowing that a high note means No. 1 and a low note
No. 2, could, at his leisure, glance down the column of
commands, look at the corresponding initial letters and
in probably half an hour would be conversant with the
whole system; and, with such drills as are ordinarily
held, at which the bugle or trumpet is used, would be-
come perfected. It is not proposed to extend this sys-
tem to the garrison signals, such as reveille, tattoo, etc.,
as their daily repetition and the circumstances of time,
etc., fix their identity.

As the C and F of cease firing are identical with the
initial letters of commence firing it is proposed to change
the former command to stop firing, S. F.; as the initials
of dismount and deploy are the same it is proposed to
sound D and M for the syllables of dis—mount. For
the same reason C. T. M. are to be sounded for syllables
of coun—ter—march, the initial letter of which is the
same as that of charge. These are the only instances in
which the initial letters will require modification.

A card of initial letters could, Lieut. Deems thinks,
"be placed in the hands of each bugler, corresponding
to his branch of the service. The chief bugler having
instructed him in the alphabet would simply have to
show him how to sound several calls, give him a table
of initial letters, and then he would be beyond the
necessity of much further instruction, needing practice
simply." As we have already stated it is proposed that
the system should be extended to the use of a bugle in-
stead of a flag for conveying messages by the signal
code "under circumstances which render dangerous, if
they do not utterly preclude, the use of visible signals."

Lieut. Deems's suggestions will probably be submitted to the consideration of an Army Board upon the first opportunity. Meantime, officers of the Army will have an opportunity to experiment with his system and learn how it will work in actual practice.

RAILROADS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

We had occasion last week to give a condensed account of the very valuable report upon our Texas posts, recently presented by Gen. Poe to the General of the Army. In giving a statement of the prominent facts, upon which Gen. Poe based his statement of opinion, we somewhat confused his geography by too close a condensation. What the report says is this:

"In discussing the question of the location of posts in Texas and southern New Mexico, there are some facts which must not be lost sight of:

"First, that large bodies of Indians still remain north of Texas and east of the Rio Grande. They are at peace now, but a year hence may be at war. Ten years hence, owing to the extension of railroads and settlements they will probably be powerless.

"Second, that the direction from which danger may be expected in southwestern New Mexico is either from the mountain system in that region or from Old Mexico."

It is, as we said, an investigation of our railroad system, in connection with a study of these facts, that has led Gen. Poe to his conclusions as to the proper location of posts. The railroads at this time in Texas directed toward the Rio Grande frontier, all concentrate in four systems: First. The Texas and Pacific. Second. The International and Great Northern. Third. The Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio (sunset route). Fourth. In the narrow gauge road from Corpus Christi.

The first, Texas and Pacific, will pass about 70 miles north of Fort Concho, 50 miles northwest of Stockton, less than 40 miles north northwest of Davis, and less than 15 miles north of Quitman. The time when this road will be completed to El Paso cannot be estimated with any great accuracy, but it is claimed that eighteen months will suffice to accomplish that result.

The second, the International and Great Northern Railroad system now concentrates at San Antonio; the link between Austin and that place having been recently opened. This road will undoubtedly be extended into Mexico, crossing the Rio Grande at or near Ft. McIntosh (Laredo). For a time the exact point of crossing was undetermined, but recent trustworthy information definitely fixes the crossing at Laredo. The distance from San Antonio to Laredo is about 165 miles, and the country not a difficult one to build a road over, so that it may confidently be expected that the two points will be connected before a great while.

The third, the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad (sunset route), forms the connection between San Antonio and Houston, and thence eastward. Last winter surveying parties of this road were in the field examining routes to the westward, the natural extension of the road being towards San Felipe. Whether this extension will be built as a part of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad, or of the eastward extension of the Southern, is not certain, but one or the other will do the work, and for our purposes it does not matter which.

The Corpus Christi road, which is of three feet gauge, is finished to within eighty miles of Laredo. This narrow gauge road in Mexico will be built under the Palmer concession, and that requires it to go to Laredo (Nuevo). It may be that to avoid competition with the International and Great Northern, the Palmer party will find it to their advantage to cross lower down; if so, such an arrangement can be easily made.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, if built as projected, will exercise the greatest influence upon military operations along the border of Mexico, although but a portion of it will be in Texas. Reaching Fort Yuma from the direction of San Francisco, it is already completed across the southern portion of Arizona and southwestern New Mexico to the Rio Grande, only fourteen miles from Franklin (El Paso), in Texas. It leaves Fort Davis, about twenty miles to the northward; reaches the Rio Grande again a short distance above the mouth of the Pecos; follows the Rio Grande to the vicinity of San Felipe, and then either connects with the westward extension of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio (sunset route), or with its own line to San Antonio; thus skirting the frontier, for a thousand miles, five hundred of which are now completed. The Southern Pacific of California puts all the Pacific States in easy communication with it at Fort Yuma. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, branching at Rincon, intersects it at Denning and at Franklin. The Texas and Pacific will be in its immediate vicinity at a point not far to the northwestward of Fort Davis,

thus making easy connection between it and all the States east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Louisiana, whilst its connections at San Felipe will bring all the Gulf States into direct relations with it.

From Denning a line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is projected; to Guymas on the Gulf of California, and from Franklin one through Chihuahua to the city of Mexico. If the military authorities had been granted power to fix the routes and connections of these roads, for military purposes, they could have done nothing better.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is one of the most important auxiliaries in the general railroad system. It will reduce the time between Kansas City and El Paso to sixty hours, or less in case of necessity. It already traverses the Rio Grande Valley from the vicinity of Santa Fe to Rincon, and within a few months will be completed to El Paso. It practically annihilates the dreaded "Jornado del Muerto," as well as hundreds of miles of other journeys in New Mexico, almost equally dreaded. It puts into rapid and easy communication all the military posts between Santa Fe and the Mexican border, and even those situated far to the northward and northeastward.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, running westward from Albuquerque (or rather Isleta), is now completed to the vicinity of Fort Wingate, and is projected along the 35th parallel to the Pacific Coast.

Who can estimate the value of these roads in connection with possible operations against Indians?

A PARALLEL FOR THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

THE London Times of March 14 gives an account of the loss of a West African Mail Steamer, which recalls the experience of the *Oneida*, sunk in Japanese waters on the 24th of January, 1870. The vessel referred to was the steamer *Benin* from the West Coast of Africa, bound for Havre and Liverpool via St. Vincent and Madeira. The *Benin* had touched at her last port, Havre, and on Friday evening, March 4, she left for Liverpool. The weather that night and the next day was remarkably fine and clear. At noon on Saturday a large steamer was observed about six miles away on the starboard quarter, coming rapidly down the Channel. It was seen that the stranger was steering west by southwest half south, while the *Benin's* course was due west by the after compasses. Half an hour after the stranger was following the same track. A little later it could be plainly seen that the steamer nearing the *Benin* must be going at least eleven knots an hour to eight and a half that the *Benin* was making. Captain Wilkin, who stood on the poop, thought from the manner in which the stranger was advancing that the master wished to speak to him, and he was prepared to receive any message that might be given him. The second and third officers were also on deck. At a quarter to one the steamer was three miles off on the starboard quarter, and still bearing down on the *Benin*. Her speed had not decreased, nor had her course in the slightest degree altered. Capt. Wilkin remained on the poop intently watching the approach of the vessel, whose name, which he could plainly see through his glass, was the *Duke of Buccleuch*. At half-past one it was a mile and a half distant. Even now Capt. Wilkin was under the impression that the master of the advancing steamship desired to speak to him, for he could not imagine, if that was not the case, why it was the *Duke of Buccleuch* had not before altered her course. The thought of collision did not for one moment occur to him. At 2 o'clock the *Duke of Buccleuch* had drawn dangerously near—so close, in fact, that all hands on the deck of the *Benin* eagerly watched the movements of the advancing ship. It was too late for Capt. Wilkin to alter his course in order to avoid a collision if the helm of the *Duke of Buccleuch* were not ported or starboarded, or her engines stopped and the vessel sent astern. The new "Rules of the Road at Sea" were sufficiently explicit to make Capt. Wilkin aware that he would be to blame if he altered his course, so the speed of the *Benin* through the water was neither decreased nor increased or her course altered. It is thought that when two or three lengths from the *Benin*, the helm of the *Duke of Buccleuch* was starboarded, but this action was now of no use. The officer who was in charge of the latter vessel, and on the bridge, shouted, it is alleged, "When in—are you going to move out of the way?" Mr. Goodridge answered back, "Sheer off," but directly after, at the rate of 10 knots an hour, the *Duke of Buccleuch* crashed into the *Benin*, striking her about 10 feet abaft the mizzen rigging on the starboard side and cutting her down below the water's edge, the hole extending from the water-line to a foot under the water-line. An order was then heard given on board the *Duke of Buccleuch*, "Full speed astern," but before this was effected, and although the *Benin* was kept at full speed, the *Duke of*

Buccleuch struck the former three minutes after further aft, piercing a plate. Again coming into collision with the *Benin* the *Duke of Buccleuch* caused the holes that had been already made to widen. The first hole was at least a foot wide, and the second hole 1 foot deep and 5 inches in width. The result was the speedy sinking of the *Benin*; but here the parallelism ends, for the offending vessel lowered her boats and rescued the crew of the *Benin*, none of whom were lost. In the case of the *Oneida* 115 of our brave tars perished, Capt. Eyre, having, to use the mild language of the court of inquiry in his case, "acted hastily and ill-advisedly in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the *Oneida*, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous position, proceeded on his voyage."

REPEATING ARMS.

In noticing in our issue of March 26 the order for a Board of Army officers to examine and report upon such various designs of repeating arms as may be brought before it, with the ultimate view of substituting a magazine gun for the single shot breech-loader now in use, we omitted mention of the commission of three officers of the Ordnance, which convened at the Springfield Armory during the summer and fall of 1878. This commission was detailed for the purpose of examining the then existing inventions, under an act of Congress, making appropriations for the support of the Army, which contained the following provision: "And should a board of ordnance officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, recommend a magazine gun for the military service, the Secretary of War is authorized to expend not more than twenty thousand dollars in its manufacture." It is evident that the object of this commission was simply tentative, the amount appropriated for carrying out its recommendations being altogether inadequate for anything more than the production of a very limited number of rifles to be issued for trial in the field, a prudent course previously adopted by the Chief of Ordnance in 1870, in issuing to the Army 1,000 stand each of the Remington, Springfield, and Sharps systems, as they were reported in order of merit by the Schofield Board of that year. Notwithstanding, however, the circumstance that the trial of 1878 was obviously intended to be rather experimental and preliminary than permanently decisive of a new service arm, its procedure was thorough and cautious, and its record is of interest at a period when all nations are considering the policy of a change of armament.

Altogether twenty-seven models were presented for inspection in 1878. As, however, in the case of several competitors more than one model was furnished, the whole number of distinct inventions submitted was but sixteen. These were the Franklin, the Ward-Burton, the Hunt, the Tiesing, the Miller, the Buffington, the Burgess, the Clemmons, the Lewis-Rice, the Sharps, the Hotchkiss, the Winchester, the Remington, the Chaffee, and the Lee. The Hunt, not being of a calibre suited to the service cartridge, was refused a trial after a rather prolonged and involved correspondence. The Evans, also of an unrecognized calibre, though intended by its principals to be entered, was finally withheld. The Lee was originally entered, but withdrawn without testing. The various types of arms were classified according to the location of their supply chambers, the Hotchkiss, Lewis-Rice, Clemmons, Chaffee, and Miller carrying their cartridges in the butt-stock, while the others named, with the exception of the Franklin and Lee, fed them from beneath the barrel.

The conclusion of the Board was favorable to the Hotchkiss invention, and was reported to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Ordnance, with the recommendation that the twenty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress be expended in the manufacture of a certain number of arms to be issued to the Army. "Its combination of strength, simplicity and great effectiveness as a single loader," are named in the report of the Board as the qualities which, in their opinion, rendered the Hotchkiss "suitable for the military service."

It is noteworthy that the Ward-Burton, which was so highly regarded by the Army Board of 1873 as to induce it to exceed its mission by recommending the manufacture of that arm, on a small scale, for field trial, did not similarly impress the Ordnance Commission. Of the sixteen different systems tested we shall be curious to observe how many will be subjected to the forthcoming July trial, but four of the entire list indeed being now generally known, viz., the Hotchkiss, the Winchester, the Remington—since termed the Keene, and the Lee.

Of novel or improved systems, with the exception of the Evans, which is unlike any type tested in 1878, we hear of no new invention. Bethel Burton will submit an improved design of his repeating bolt gun, and Mr. Hunt will probably have ready a regulation calibre of

his rifle, which, though debarred a trial, was credited with positive merits.

The most recent résumé of the policy of European States, in the direction of repeating arms, is to be found in a brief supplement to his article on modern armament, by Capt. Walter James R. E., published from the *Journal of the United Service Institution*, in this paper of Jan. 1st. According to Captain James, while exhaustive experiments have been made by nearly every government, no one has yet reached the proximate step to a general adoption of the system. France, as is well known, adopted the Kropatschek, for her navy, after a very doubtful contest with the Hotchkiss in 1878; but has halted at this point of progress. A modification of the Swiss Vetterli has been issued in small numbers to the Italian Bersaglieri. The Krag-Peterson, also a competitor in the French naval trial, has been adopted for the Norwegian marine. From later authorities than Capt. James's article we learn that Austria will probably arm her Jäger regiments with the Kropatschek. The Prussian government has for some months been prosecuting firing tests of several systems at Spandau, but with such privacy that the press has been prohibited reporting the details. The latest rumor states that a system, termed—after its inventor—the Garbe, to which the Mauser can be easily converted, has been recommended by the Imperial Commission. The description of this system—that its manual requires but four motions, that it has no palpable recoil, and extracts the cartridge shell by a lateral jerk, does not suggest merits that would be considered as extraordinary in this country.

It is stated by Capt. James that England is likewise prosecuting tests of various repeating systems. Doubtless this has been done very quietly, since we find in the Parliamentary Reports of March 15th, Major Nolan interrogating the Secretary of State for War as to the instructions given to the new ordnance commission—whether it is to consider the subject of magazine small arms—to which Mr. Childers answers that a special commission has already for some time been charged with that duty. We believe the fact is that the same commission, which has been recently supervising the trials of machine guns at Shoeburyness, had for a considerable period previously been conducting a thorough trial of repeating rifles. This trial had so far advanced some weeks since that, of the several competing arms, the American Lee was the only one seriously considered. The inability of the models used to extract reliably the Boxer cartridge had necessitated sending the six Lee rifles, which the English authorities had expressly ordered in this country, to Enfield for necessary alteration, and up to our last information the work had not been completed. In this connection the following quotations from the letters of an occasional correspondent are of interest: March 1st, 1881.—“The alterations are not yet complete, the committee having been very busy fulfilling their labors on machine guns. They are now at work on their report, and will adopt the Nordenföldt.” March 8th.—“I do not know but they are willing to commence *de novo*, on small arms, as Sir Henry Halford wrote me some days since that he had received notice of an appointment on a gun commission, but did not then know what the scope of its work was to be.” The Lee repeater, which is understood to have thus far secured the favor of the British board, has also been recently successful in the South of Europe, the Spanish official commission having reported it as the first in order of merit of several competitors, the Kropatschek standing second. The authorities of Denmark and Holland are awaiting the arrival of several rifles of the same system, now being made in this country, for the purpose of instituting a trial, and within a few days orders have been received from France and Sweden for specimen arms.

The Russian government has since 1877 prosecuted occasional tests of magazine guns, and to the embarrassed condition of the national treasury only is probably due the fact that a considerable portion of the army is not already armed with repeaters. During the construction of the five cruisers in this country, in 1877-8, the attention of the naval officers, detailed to superintend the progress of the vessels, was called to the Evans arm, and, in consequence of their urgent recommendations to the Grand Duke Constantine, several hundred carbines were purchased and forwarded to St. Petersburg for trial. The calibre of the Evans rifles at that time manufactured was but .44; with a powder charge of 48 grains. Notwithstanding this fact, a trial conducted by a commission of the navy, and subsequent marine tests in the Gulf of Finland, under direction of Capt. Semetichin, gave such good results at short range that favorable preliminary reports were made upon the theory of the arm. A board composed of officers of both services, among whom were Admirals Lessofsky and Stahl, and General Prestich, was then detailed to continue the trials, and

a final report recommended the issue of the Evans to the army and navy. This recommendation has not been carried out, however, and thus far the only change in the Russian armament is the adoption of a cartridge attachment, similar to the Metcalfe design, for the Kruka rifle.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

We publish this week the detail for the *Helen and Mary*, with the exception of that of the engineer officer, who has not yet received his orders. Asst. Engineer A. V. Zane, who has been selected, is now undergoing his examination for his promotion, which will come during his absence. All of the officers have been selected with reference to their physical, as well as their professional, fitness. They are all young men, in the full vigor of a healthy activity, and men of excellent habits. The rigor of an Arctic winter speedily finds the weak point in a man's constitution, if he has one, and excellent judgment has been shown in selecting men who start with every advantage in their favor. The *Helen and Mary* will carry supplies sufficient to furnish the *Jeannette* or any other vessel found in distress. Her crew consists of 25 men, commanded by eight officers. To a reporter of the *Philadelphia Press*, Asst. Engineer Zane, said: “The Government furnishes all the heavy clothing and fur clothing for officers and men. She will take canned vegetables and meats of various sorts, and 150,000 pounds of pemmican, which is now being made in Baltimore. But very little liquor will be taken. Every man on board is a volunteer. There will be no scientists with the expedition, and, therefore, besides the regular duties of the officers, they will be assigned to various scientific investigations. I am to look for mineralogical discoveries, and all the officers are assigned to other special branches. A complete photographic outfit will be on the ship, which will be fully equipped with everything necessary on a voyage of discovery. A balloon will be taken, and captive ascensions made for the purpose of observation.”

The commanding officer and the patriarch of the expedition, Lieut. R. M. Berry, is but 35 years of age. He is as fine a young officer as there is in our service, or in any other service for that matter. He has a well selected corps of assistants, and whether the *Jeannette* be found or not, we are sure that the relief expedition will give a good account of itself. Lieut. Berry is a native of Kentucky, and a splendid specimen of a man physically, standing six feet two inches. He is now on a short visit to his home. He is a bachelor, as are also all the officers ordered to the vessel, with the exception of Master Halsey. The pay clerk of the expedition, Wm. H. Gilder, is an attaché of the *N. Y. Herald*.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of March 30, contains the slurring description of the *Mary and Helen*, the substance of which was given in last week's *JOURNAL*. The Navy Department, however, consider that she is fit for her task.

The Greely Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay has been approved. The Secretary of War has decided to allow Lieut. Greely to select his own detail of officers, and the following have been selected: 1st Lieut. F. F. Kinsbury, 11th Infantry; 2d Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, 23d Infantry; Dr. Octavius Pavey, surgeon and naturalist; and Wm. Rice, photographer. Four sergeants of the Signal Corps and a detail of sixteen enlisted men complete the party. The latter comprise eleven volunteers from the 2d Cavalry, three from the 9th Infantry, and one each from the 11th and 18th Infantry. Lieut. Greely has sent to Winnipeg for pemmican, and search is to be made in the Saskatchewan country for it. A telegram from St. Paul to the *Chicago Times* gives a very amusing extract from an ironical report by Lieutenant G. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry, of his observations on the Howgate Expedition. The failure is charged to the *Gulnare*.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Secretary of the Navy, acting on the suggestions of the Board of Admirals who are arranging the ceremonies for the unveiling of the Farragut statue, has given orders for all the vessels of the North Atlantic Station to be on the Potomac by April 18. The *Tennessee* and *Constitution*, on account of their draught, will not approach nearer than Piney Point, about 90 miles below Washington. A passenger steamer will be chartered, or arrangements made with it, to bring up the detachments from the *Tennessee* and *Constitution* and take them back. They will reach the city early on the morning of April 25, and return the same evening. The Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard is to afford facilities, such as are in his control—in the way of tugs, launches, etc.—for the landing of the detachments from the vessels which will anchor between Alex-

andria and the Arsenal. The landing will be made at the Arsenal wharf. These vessels will be the *Kearsarge*, *Vandalia*, *Portsmouth*, *Yantic*, and *Alliance*. The *Saratoga* and *Despatch* are already at the Washington Yard. For the time being, all the Treasury vessels will be attached to the command of Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Col. McCawley is to organize and have present all the marines that can be conveniently assembled—comprising the detachments from Norfolk and Annapolis. These with the guards of the several ships will present a very creditable battalion. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy will send up early on the morning of the 25th the cadets, who will return the evening of the same day. No permissions will be granted to remain in Washington over night. The flags and bunting for decorative purposes are to be furnished from the Washington Navy-yard.

Master Babcock, who is the secretary of the Farragut Statue Board, has been most assiduously engaged for two weeks or more in sending off the invitations to the unveiling. This was a work of no small magnitude, as each invitation had to be enveloped, addressed and mailed. Accompanying a number of the invitations are cards of admission, entitling the holder and the immediate members of his family to seats to be erected in the vicinity of the statue. These cards are necessarily limited to comparatively few persons, as the seats will not be on a very extensive scale for want of room and the means for erecting them. Congress failed to act on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that a few thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses attending the unveiling of the statue; in consequence of which the board have been seriously embarrassed and trammelled in their action.

The *Mobile Register* of March 13, which an officer of the *Kearsarge* kindly forwards us, contains a curious version, from a Confederate point of view, of the celebrated naval combat, in which our gallant vessel whipped Semmes's *Alabama*, and sent her to the bottom of the sea. The retrospect is suggested by the appearance of the *Kearsarge* in Mobile Bay. The editor says:

The *Kearsarge*, then lying at Flushing (Holland) being telegraphed for by the United States Consul, steamed into the roadstead of Cherbourg on the 13th of June and took up her station within seven miles from shore, beyond the boundaries agreed on by the law of nations as within their sovereign jurisdiction.

And then did Southern valor assert itself. Admiral Semmes, in his impatience to cope with the enemy, sent a formal challenge to the commander of the *Kearsarge*, informing him that if he would only wait until the *Alabama* replenished her stock of coal, he would come out and give him battle. Neither did Northern pluck fail to exhibit its sterling worth, for the challenge was as promptly accepted as it had been given.

But, alas, the days of chivalry are over. Yes, those days are over and have been succeeded by the snerds days of materialism, where the end is said to justify the means! Commander Winslow did not hold it part of his instructions to notify Admiral Semmes that, in the forthcoming combat, the *Kearsarge* had hidden under a slight timber covering, the most effective armor which ever was contrived—a bucker of her heaviest anchor chains—completely shielding her bows and sides, making her more impenetrable to shot than the heaviest ironclad in the English navy.

They met—and for over one and a-half hour, the unequal contest raged; but, while the well-aimed shells of the *Alabama* harmlessly burst over the chain-clad sides of the *Kearsarge*—every shot from the latter vessel told its tale of blood and death over the deck of the *Alabama*—till crippled—sinking—after a fruitless attempt to seek the friendly waters of the French harbor, the noble structure panting in her agony, saw for the first time her proud flag struck down from her shattered masts and, as if unwilling to survive her shame and despair, heaved up her once lofty bow, and with a sigh, as when a giant dies, sought her last harbor under the green waves.

We understand, of course, that this description of the *Alabama* as panting with agony, and sighing, is only figurative, meaning that Semmes and his crew were vexed at being beaten. But why not, instead of grieving over the defeat of a British-built, British-armed, and largely British-manned ship, whose gunners, from one of her Majesty's training ships, shot inaccurately, rather rejoice in the splendid victory of an American-built, American-armed, American-manned *Kearsarge*, whose glories all belong to the America of which Mobile is an inevitable part?

No steps have been taken, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, to erect buildings on Coaster's Harbor Island for the use of the Training Service. There are already ample accommodations on the island for such purposes, so far as immediate wants are concerned. It is believed the Government contemplates the building at once of a simple landing platform or wharf. Col. Winthrop, in his digest of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army, says public money cannot be expended for the erection of public buildings upon “land donated to the United States until the Attorney-General has passed the title,” which has not been done as to Coaster's Harbor Island.

This Island was a gift, and cannot be accepted with-

out statute authority. A gift is construed to be the same as purchase, and no land can be purchased without the authority of Congress. The facts are, then, that Coaster's Harbor Island has been offered to the Government; the Government is willing to take it; Congress has not authorized its acceptance.

CHIEF ENGINEER ISHERWOOD, whose favorable report upon the Gamgee engine we published last week, has been called to Washington by the Secretary of the Navy for further conference concerning the zero-motor. It is expected that the experiments with this engine, which have been going on at the Navy-yard, Washington, for some months past, will be continued. The results promise to be of such value to the country that the Navy Department is unwilling, after the engine has been constructed and experiments commenced at the yard, to suspend the operations of the inventor. The question of suspension has arisen, it is believed, in consequence of the increasing tendency on the part of the authorities to restrict private parties from having work done in the Government workshops. Considerable latitude has been allowed at times heretofore in such matters, and in some instances the Government has been the loser. Independent of this it is considered as prejudicial to the interests of private establishments. Special exceptions are made, as in the case of Mr. Gamgee's project, which, according to the judgment of the highest engineering talent in the Navy, deserves the encouragement of the Government, and, if it prove a success, will work a marvellous, advantageous, and radical change in the development of motive power.

In the case of such exceptions, however, the Government always expects to be, and is usually, reimbursed for any outlay of public funds or expenditure of labor or material.

In answer to a proposition to discipline the entire first class of the Military Academy for communicating irregularly with the War Department, General Sherman states that there is nothing on the files of the Department that would sustain such action. No communication has, as we understand it, been addressed to the War Department on the subject of Mr. Patterson by the class to which he belonged.

We should be sorry to see the young gentlemen of the first class involved in difficulty because of their sympathy with a comrade. At the same time we should regret to see anything done to weaken the discipline of the Academy. No one who knows the professor of law, or the other members of the Academic Board, will believe that they would individually or collectively assist one of their number in gratifying a petty spite, even if it were believed, as is charged, that such spite existed. Nor should the study of law be belittled in the eyes of the cadets. It is a most important course, and they will find when they enter the service that they will have immediate and constant occasion to make use of what they learn in this department.

The population of our Aleutian islands is estimated at 80 whites and 2,369 Aleuts and half breeds; that of Alaska, west of Prince William Sound, at 23,750, of whom 16,308 are Eskimo. The income of an Aleut family has increased ten fold since they came into our possession, there being to divide among the population the annual yield of at least 5,000 sea-otter skins, in value from \$150,000 to \$200,000, besides the value of the foxes caught. Fishing and bear hunting furnish abundance of food. The value of the skins taken in Western Alaska during the past season was \$660,000 for sea otters, \$1,000,000 for seals, and for land animals, \$80,000. The fishing of the Schumaz Islands yields \$70,000 in San Francisco.

We publish elsewhere the substance of the documents furnished by the Adjutant-General to the Senate Military Committee in response to its request for information regarding Major Gibson's claim to promotion as lieutenant-colonel in advance of Major Best, already nominated to the Senate. The Secretary of War decides for his part that Major Best is entitled to the promotion; so the nomination will not be withdrawn, and we have no doubt that it will be confirmed when reached.

Just before going to press we learn that the Judge-Advocate's Department has rendered an opinion to the Secretary, adverse to the claims of Major Gibson.

A YANKTON despatch of April 5, says: "The Missouri River has risen to a point a foot higher than the rise of March 29. Lower Yankton is submerged to-day, and the people have been removed to the upper portion of the city." Gen. Hazen, on April 6, received news that "the Missouri River continues gorged at Yankton, where the water has risen three feet during the past 24 hours. The observer reports over fifty lives lost at

Gayssville, Vermillion, and Meekling." A Yankton despatch of April 7, says: "The ice gorge broke last night, and the water is falling rapidly."

Ten bucks from Sitting Bull's camp, being the advance of 26 lodges, numbering 200, have arrived at Poplar Creek on the way to Buford to surrender. Lieut. Irvine, 11th Infantry, left Poplar Creek, and Lieut. Robinson, 8th Infantry, left Buford to carry rations to these Indians. The movement is a result of Major Brotherton's sending four Sioux warriors to Sitting Bull's village.

The question as to whether the retiring laws of the Navy are applicable to the Corps of Civil Engineers, is to be submitted to the Attorney-General for advice.

The Secretary of War has recently decided that where those who pay for it prefer to use mineral oil in post school and library buildings, they may do so.

The following are late Army orders: 3d Cavalry.—Lieut. Geo. W. Baxter, leave extended to July 1, 1881.

1st Artillery.—Leave of 1st Lieut. Thos. H. Barber, extended one month.

3d Infantry.—Leave for five months granted Lieut. Col. Geo. Gibson. Capt. J. H. Gageby, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota, and then to join his company.

20th Infantry.—Leave for six months, when their services can be spared, granted Capt. John C. Bates and 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner.

The Mexican legation at Washington have furnished proof of the death of Chief Victoria in testimony of Indian captives and the mourning of Victoria's widow.

The Vancouver Independent of March 24 says: There was born at Fort Klamath, Oregon, February 21, to the wife of Lieut. Geo. B. Backus, 1st Cavalry, a son. The gentle racket of file firing by the recruits of the 2d Infantry is heard almost daily at the post. Dr. Grandy, of Spokane Falls, has been appointed post surgeon at Camp Spokane, to take the place of Surgeon P. Moffatt, temporarily. Lieut. P. M. Price, U. S. Engineers, paid a visit to headquarters of this department on Thursday last, returning to Portland the same day. Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry, has been ordered to Vancouver Barracks, on court-martial detail, and is expected to arrive to-day from Fort Stevens. Captain Peter Moffatt, surgeon at Camp Spokane, has been relieved from duty, and goes to Fort Walla Walla for further medical treatment. He is improving slowly. Private John H. Brown, of the 2d Infantry, has been granted six months furlough, with permission to go beyond the seas, and in a short time will depart for England. The soldiers at Camp Spokane celebrated Washington's birthday by a grand masquerade ball, the festivities being witnessed by several of the officers and their ladies at that post. Ensign S. J. Browne, engaged in the coast surveying service on Puget Sound, last week departed for the east, having received orders assigning him to the iron-clad *Passaic*. His family went with him.

A Houston, Tex., despatch says that Col. F. D. Grant A. D. C., will probably resign from the Army to take charge of the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railroad as chief engineer.

The Philadelphia Times, of April 9, contains a very interesting description of Frankford Arsenal, and particulars of the method of making cartridges there.

Justice James, in the case of Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, alleged to be illegally held in the Government Insane Asylum, has dismissed the petition for writ of habeas corpus, and remanded the relator to the custody of Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of that institution. Col. Warden, counsel for the petitioner, took an appeal to the General Term.

Ensign S. J. Browne, recently attached to the Coast Survey steamer *Earnest*, on the coast of Washington Territory, has just reported for duty on the *Passaic*, at Washington City. Ensign Browne is the No. 1, of his date—the class of '76, known as the "Centennial"—and is, it is said, a prominent candidate for the vacant professorship of Mathematics in the Navy. He is under examination by the Board at Washington, of which Prof. Newcomb is president.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Assistant Paymaster, now on the U. S. S. *Ranger*, at Mare Island, has filed an application with the Secretary of the Navy, through his counsel, R. G. Ingersoll, Esq., to be placed in the position on the Navy Register which he claims rightfully belongs to him. The facts are, that several appointments of asst. paymasters were made at one time by President Hayes, on the recommendation of Secretary Thompson. The nomination of these were sent in at the same day, being a collective one, with the appointees arranged in a certain order. When they reached the Senate one of the names, that of Mr. Sullivan, was taken up and immediately acted on—resulting in his confirmation. He stood at the bottom of this list—No. 5. The following day the other names were acted on by the Senate, and the appointees likewise confirmed. When notice of the nominations reached the Navy Department the commissions of all were made out and given the same date. The Secretary of the Navy—who of course acts for the President—directed the commissions to be numbered from 1 to 5, the lowest number, as is in accordance with the long established rule in military commissions of the same date, taking rank. Paymaster Sullivan was not given No. 5, nor was he given No. 1, but an intermediate one. The commissions were signed, sealed, regis-

tered, and delivered. In the first printed Register published thereafter the names of these last paymasters—J. D. Doyle, at the head—appear in accordance with the assignment of rank under the order of the Secretary of the Navy. Asst. Paymaster Sullivan now claims that having been confirmed a day prior to any of the others, he thereby became their senior, and now prays that he may be entered on the Register and recognized as such. This is the point the Secretary of the Navy, or his legal advisers, must crack. As it would be unfair, if we could, to forestall either of them, by a discussion and a decision of this question, we leave it for solution by those whose province it is to do so.

A HERALD reporter having heard that Mayor Grace had tendered the office of Superintendent of Street Cleaning to Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, in the event of the passage of the Street Cleaning bill, called upon the Mayor at his office yesterday afternoon. In answer to an inquiry as to the truth of the rumor the Mayor said: "It is true that I have been in consultation with Commander Gorringe with reference to the street cleaning problem, and that I have asked him, in the event of the passage of the bill, to undertake the task of cleaning the streets as chief of the bureau." When asked if would state his reason for making the tender the Mayor said: "Certainly; I have not the least objection to doing so. I have long been satisfied that the only way to get our streets cleaned is to divorce the work absolutely from politics, and place it upon a purely business basis. As soon as the suggestion was made to place it in my hands and to hold me responsible I began casting about in my mind for the proper man to whom to intrust the work as superintendent. I determined that no one would do who was a politician, for there is no politics anywhere in this movement—a movement which I understand to be popular, and altogether non-partisan. I feel that I should appoint no one who was not absolutely beyond all reproach of partisanship, and who at the same time was not pre-eminently fitted for the task, for I regard the matter as one of life and death. Among others I thought of Commander Gorringe. He is experienced in the command of men and in the handling of vessels, an accomplished engineer and a man of great energy of character and great executive ability. After much reflection I am satisfied that he is the fittest man in this city for the work, and so have asked him to undertake it if the bill passes." The reporter asked what Mr. Gorringe's politics were. "I do not know," said the Mayor, "and I do not care. We have never spoken of the question of politics."—New York Herald.

The Light-house Board passed the following resolution, on March 31, with regard to the death of Commander C. J. McDougal: "Resolved, That the Board has learned, with deep regret, of the death of Commander C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., who was drowned on the 28th of March, 1881, while in the actual discharge of his official duties as Inspector of the 12th Light-house District; that it regrets the loss of his skill, faithfulness, and courage as an officer, and laments his loss as a man; that it instructs its chairman to communicate this resolution to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and to the family of the deceased, and to have it spread on the records of the Board as a tribute to his memory."

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To William Trabul, of Louisville, Ky., for a magazine fire arm.

To Henry F. Jenks, of Pawtucket, R. I., for a naval or military cap (about same shape as present forage cap, but made of straw).

To Enos James, Birmingham, Eng., for a breech-loading fire arm.

To Andrew E. Whitmore, Providence, R. I., for a breech-loading fire arm.

To F. C. Keel, San Francisco, for an explosive compound composed of nitro-glucose (dextro-glucose made from starch), nitrate of potash, chloride of potash, and prepared vegetable fibre.

To F. W. Tiesing, New Haven, Conn., for a magazine fire arm.

To Daniel Brown, Jr., Johnston, R. I., for a cartridge loading implement. (No model.) A removable plunger operated by the jaw of one of the levers serves to remove the shell from the loading-chamber or to remove the exploded primer from a shell.

To John D. Ellis, Sheffield, Eng., for an armor-plate, comprising a wrought-iron plate, a frame of a wrought-iron or steel, a worked-steel plate, and a filling of steel cast between said wrought-iron and steel plates within said frame.

To John Reeves, Birmingham, Eng., for lock for breech-loading shot guns.

To Theodore B. Timby, Nyack, N. Y., for coast defence, a turret or tower made to revolve on a vertical axis, and mounted on suitable ways, so as to move around, or partially around, another centre or centres, either in a concentric or eccentric line, for mounting, moving, training, and handling ordnance or light arms. One or more rotating towers, in combination with one or more moles, masks, or covers, around, or partially around, which the tower or towers may be removed at will.

To B. R. Franks, Scottsborough, Ala., for an extractor for revolving fire arms.

To C. A. J. Heeren, Paris, France, for a breech-loading fire-arm. An arm on the guard-lever engages in a recess in the breech-block to operate the latter. The hammer is pivoted in the guard-lever, and is cocked in the act of opening the breech.

The Toronto Globe has a despatch from Wood Mountain showing that Sitting Bull is there, with about a hundred lodges. They are very poor, having only a few horses. They hold almost everything, except their arms, to procure food. In some cases they have parted with these, although the majority are still well armed with breech-loaders. There are about two hundred fighting men in the camp. On their arrival Sitting Bull, in an interview with Major Crozier, said he had come back to live in peace, and hoped he would be left alone. He said that he went to the American side of the line because Major Crozier told him to go, but he did not like the idea of surrendering. He had sent about forty lodges to Poplar River to surrender, and had come back with the remainder to live on Canadian soil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE GUN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent "Lanyard"—albeit he is evidently a "gun-impostor" of the worst description—very justly deprecates the spirit of intolerance which seems to pervade a certain section of the Ordnance Department, and the rough riding over every one who fails in his meed of praise to the author of certain patched-up pieces of ordnance, the faults of which are only equalled by the marked indelicacy attending their introduction into service.

It is not believed that the appointment of the new board is any reflection upon the present small, ineligible headed board, whose two able members are really overtaxed with work, nor an attack on the Ordnance Department, but only an attack on the "one-man power," which has been allowed to take root and flourish within the corps, with a growth of twenty years in one hot-house without a single transplanting. It is believed that the appointment of a board of able officers will be hailed with pleasure by a majority of ordnance officers who fail to appreciate the beauties of existing "systems," and who may be inclined to object to seeing endorsed with the name of the Ordnance Corps, creations in which nine-tenths of its members have neither vote nor hearing, but who, at least, may consider themselves privileged to disavow all sympathy with the use of the harsh expression in the apparently inspired article complained of by your correspondent.

[We think our correspondents may set their minds at rest on the subject of the proposed board on heavy ordnance; we believe that the importance of this board will be duly appreciated in the right quarter, and that whether the President himself selects the board or delegates the authority to the Secretary of War or the General of the Army, a board of able officers will be chosen, in whose recommendations the public will have entire confidence. The board is really an important one, and is in a measure revisory over the action of its predecessors and of existing boards. It is created by a higher authority than the present Ordnance Board, and its conclusions are likely to have weight with Congress.—ED. JOURNAL.]

(From our Regular Correspondent)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8, 1881.

WORKMEN are at present engaged in raising the chemical building at the Government torpedo station, preparatory to the proposed improvements. Two new buildings will be erected and connected with the building to be raised.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, in carrying out her winter's cruising orders, steamed 5,490 miles, boarded 547 vessels, spoke 34 vessels, and assisted 42 vessels which were in distress. The estimated value of the property represented by the vessels assisted was \$500,000.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has been in town several days, so has Gen. A. G. Lawrence, who lost an arm at the battle of the Wilderness.

Commander Allen D. Brown, U. S. N., one of the instructors at the torpedo station, has succeeded in procuring a large amount of valuable reading matter for the crews of the life saving stations. His interest in the matter is commendable.

Lieut. Beehler, U. S. N., who is attached to the torpedo station, is at the head of a literary and debating club, whose membership is composed of young men connected with Emmanuel (P. E.) Church.

Mate Andrew P. Bashford, attached to the United States steamer *Nina* at the torpedo station, who has been absent on sick leave, resumed his duties at the station on Monday.

The Newport *News* of April 4 says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prints a bright, newsy letter from Newport every week, containing information which is of special interest on matters connected with the Army and Navy."

Dr. W. J. Simon, U. S. N., attached to the torpedo station, has rented the Babcock cottage, DeBlois avenue.

Gen. Robert B. Potter, of New York, who has rented his "cottage" near the Spouting Rock for the season for the modest sum of \$5,500, will rusticate at Bristol, near this place, where he and Gen. A. E. Burnside will have ample opportunities to talk over the scenes and incidents of the Rebellion. Gen. Potter, and also Col. G. R. Fearing, of this city, were on Gen. Burnside's staff.

Major Sanger and Lt. J. M. K. Davis have returned to duty at Fort Adams.

The cable connecting the main land with Block Island has been out of order for some time, and the signal station at that place is thus rendered useless. Lieut. Berkthimer, U. S. A., has recently been endeavoring to locate the trouble, but so far without success. It is believed that the defect will be found within 500 yards of the shore, opposite Charlestown beach, as the cable runs across a point of rocks near that place. It is supposed that the rocks have chafed the cable so as to render it inoperative. It is intended to land the cable some distance further east in order to clear the rocks.

Everybody here is anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the U. S. training ship *Minnesota*, which is expected to drop anchor off Coaster's Harbor Island tomorrow. The arrival of the ship will be the first step towards the inauguration of the training stations over

which there has been so much discussion. The officers of the ship will receive a cordial welcome from the citizens as well as from the officers of the torpedo station and Fort Adams.

Commander E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders, is in town with his family. Commander Matthews, it will be remembered, had a great deal to do towards making the torpedo station what it is to-day.

2d Lieut. John U. Rhoades, attached to the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this port, has been granted 30 days leave of absence.

3d Lieut. Francis M. Dunwoody has been detached from the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, and ordered to the *Dallas* at Portland.

THE EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

THE most comfortable hotel, take it altogether, in Washington, is the Ebbitt House, which is the special resort of officers of the Army and Navy, very few of them going to any other. Its proprietor is Mr. Caleb Willard, a gentleman whose thorough devotion to the comfort of his guests, and accommodating spirit, give that home-like air to his establishment with which officers are familiar, and which is not obtained by the sacrifice of any of the other essentials of a good hostelry. Those who know Mr. Willard and the Ebbitt will read with interest the article which follows, and which we transfer from the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*:

There is not a hotel in the United States that can boast of the peculiarity and individuality of the character of its guests to the extent that can the famous old Ebbitt House of this city. To one who knows all about it, the jingling of spurs, the smell of powder, and the eternal washing of the restless sea can almost be heard and felt as soon as the magnificent office is entered. This hotel is and always has been the home of those gentlemen prominently connected with our Army and Navy. The representative of the *Chronicle* who has in charge the hotel literature which we commenced to print last Sunday found the mild-mannered and intelligent proprietor, Mr. C. C. Willard, in one of his most amiable moods and quite willing to let his mind traverse again the paths of the dead past, while outside the huge snow flakes fell so thick that one could scarcely see the other side of F street.

In a pleasant little chat with Mr. Burch, chief clerk of the Ebbitt, the reporter was given some interesting facts concerning the character and habits of the Army and Navy people.

"This is not an extremely old hotel," said the genial Burch, "and has not such a voluminous history as the one the history of which I read in last week's *Chronicle*. It was first opened in 1861, by a Mr. Craney, of New York, who was an experienced hotel man."

"You know that this year was a very exciting and turbulent one in the history of our nation. The whole country was in a fever heat of fear and expectancy, and to enter into any business where large capital would have to be invested was a venture of rather a precarious nature. At this time, of course, Washington was filled with military men, war, and rumors of war. Mr. Craney had rather an extensive acquaintance among this class, and presumed that a hotel, started especially to accommodate them, would be a novelty in the art of tavern keeping, and, at the same time, prove a financial success. So he leased the ground, built, at an enormous expense, the great house, and launched forth his enterprise when the first cannons commenced to roar around Fort Sumter."

"Mr. Craney was quite successful from the start, and his cherished dream of getting the Army and Navy people to stop at the Ebbitt was rather successful. I can tell you, this was a famous place during the war. Many exciting scenes that I cannot now remember took place here. Every man of any note whatever in the late civil war, it is safe for me to say, at one time or another made this house his home. I am told that on one occasion, just previous to General Grant's departure for his famous visit to New Orleans, he was given a banquet here; and at this banquet General McPherson, the gallant and brave commander who gave up his life for his country, made a feeling and touching speech, in which Grant's future greatness was clearly defined. They were great friends, Grant and McPherson, and have often sat in this house and discussed all the features of the great struggle that was then in progress, and which on some dark and ominous occasions threatened to undermine the Government."

"When Mr. Craney was conducting the Ebbitt House, from 1861 to 1865, Mr. Willard was carrying on the old Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, and was doing a tremendous business. But he had to vacate, as the building was torn down to make room for the huge guns of the fort. He had acquired, probably, the best acquaintanceship with military and Navy people possessed by any hotel man in the United States, and naturally looked for a house to which he could carry his experience profitably. Something seemed to be the matter with Craney and the Ebbitt; he appeared not satisfied, and the house needed remodeling and a general overhauling badly. You see, war times, when everything is excitement and great crowds have to be accommodated, are not the easiest seasons on finely furnished public places. After some negotiation, Mr. Willard succeeded in purchasing the Ebbitt, and took possession in 1865. This was at about the climax of war excitement. All the great and thrilling denouements of the sanguinary struggle took place in this great historical year. You can imagine what an undertaking it was to commence improvements that were calculated to transform a great hotel at such a time. But he saw exactly what was needed to make the Ebbitt the best arranged and most celebrated Army and Navy hotel,

probably, in the world, and soon an army of workmen were engaged, and a metamorphosis was effected.

"He was right in his conjectures concerning the trade that he would hold over from the old Hygeia. When the new Ebbitt opened its doors there was more trade than he could conveniently accommodate, and this has continued up to the present time. Military and Navy people do not think of going anywhere else when they come to Washington."

Mr. Willard is rather modest in his conversation, and if any complimentary allusions are contained in the above, they probably slipped off the end of the reporter's pencil without any leave or license from the host of the Ebbitt.

No startling or over-sensational events have ever occurred to mar the even tenor of the Ebbitt's quiet way.

Probably one of the best known hotel clerks in the country has charge of the receiving of guests and the assigning of them to apartments.

"What kind of people are the Army and Navy folks?" asked the reporter.

"They are the most gentlemanly, easily pleased, and best class of people to entertain in the world," said Mr. Burch. "Since I have been here I suppose almost every famous officer in the Army or Navy has stopped here, and as a rule they are a pleasant, courteous, and affable set of gentlemen. Old Admiral Farragut lived here for a long time, and really he was a man to whom one could become much attached in a very short space of time. He was fond of young people, and especially liked little girls."

"Are most of the military men married who stop here?"

"Yes; very few men who are detailed for service on the plains remain single after they have attained what we call middle age; and, in fact, there are few unmarried officers over thirty years old. The life out there is at times very dull and monotonous, and, as I have frequently heard them say, there's nothing like the presence of a loving, gentle woman to make the dreary hours pass away with any perceptible degree of speed. The same rule applies to Navy officers, although not to such an extent as with Army people."

The reporter learned that General and Mrs. Sherman always made the Ebbitt their home when they were not keeping house. Mrs. Sherman once remarked that she "would be willing to live and die at the dear old Ebbitt."

An interesting little bit of history in connection with this celebrated hostelry is that it was the quarters of the West Point cadets on the only occasion when they ever left the famous military school on the Hudson. This was when General Grant was inaugurated the second time. They were under command of Colonel Emory Upton, who died a few days ago. Colonel Upton often made this house his home. That great, stalwart statesman, Senator Oliver P. Morton for many years made the Ebbitt his home, and his last illness took place there. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln the Ebbitt witnessed many wild scenes of confusion and disorder, and persons who resided in Washington at that eventful period remember the surging masses that filled the lobbies and corridors of the military hotel. The Ebbitt is also distinguished by being the home of the preachers, and nearly all of the great lights in the ministerial profession have been quartered here at one time or another. It is the favorite resort of Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, and all the bishops while in Washington stop there, as do the priests of the Catholic churches, and ministers of all denominations. Mr. Willard always gives ministers whatever the house affords at half rates, and, as a consequence, he stands very high in church circles.

At the present time there are eight admirals sojourning at the Ebbitt. Some of these have their families with them. The Army and Navy flag flies all the time, and is a trade-mark of Mr. Willard's, as has been decided by patent attorneys in this city. The admirals' flags always are floating to the breeze when they are stopping there. Mr. Burch conducted the reporter through the house, and the scribe was astonished at the elegance with which the Ebbitt is furnished. The furniture Mr. Willard has had made to order, and it is spick span new from the first to the fifth floor. He makes a specialty of ventilation, and his kitchens and laundries are situated off from the house, and huge pipes are arranged to carry away all the effluvia of cooking, etc. Most of the large excursion parties stop at the Ebbitt, and Mr. Willard has many complimentary letters of which he is very proud.

THE ARMY OF GREECE.

The following account, by a Prussian officer, of the Grecian army, sent us by a correspondent, "H. M." gives some interesting particulars:

The commander in chief of the whole army is General Mauroimichalis, who acts at the same time as Secretary of War, aided by a staff of 48 officers.

There are three principal military departments, commanded by Generals Sutzos, Sapuntzakis and Petmezaz, each of whom has again 15 officers for his aides.

(A.) THE INFANTRY is formed into 31 battalions of the line and 11 battalions of sharpshooters. Each battalion has 4 companies of 300 men each, composed of 4 commissioned officers, 27 non-commissioned officers, 5 buglers, and 264 privates, representing a force of 1,200 men.

The total strength of the Grecian Infantry, including the staff, would be accordingly: 1,004 commissioned officers, 5,351 non-commissioned officers, and 57,825 men.

(B.) THE CAVALRY is formed into 3 brigades of 5 squadrons each. Each brigade consists of 30 officers, 952 men, and 829 horses. The total cavalry force, including the staff, would be therefore: 100 commissioned officers, 2,856 men and 2,487 horses.

(C.) THE ARTILLERY is divided into 2 field and 2 mountain

brigades, each of 4 batteries. A battery consists of 6 pieces, so that we have a total artillery strength of 96 pieces with 1,496 horses, 800 donkeys, and 3,292 men—the donkeys being used for the mountain batteries. The reserve batteries consist of 1,078 men, 518 horses, and 400 donkeys.

(D). THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS has five sub-departments, with 40 officers and 3 battalions of engineer troops, amounting to 3,645 men.

(E). THE CORPS OF MOUNTED FIELD POLICE has 5,342 men. The grand total of the Royal Grecian army, including staff, the train, field post, clergy, etc., would be therefore, according to the official "Ordre de Bataille," 1,983 officers, 582 cadets, 8,277 non-commissioned officers, and 71,230 privates, with 6,484 horses, and 7,100 donkeys.

Upon the above estimate the Prussian officer remarks that the "Ordre de Bataille" is without any doubt overrated and that the real estimate would be not over 60,000 men, including officers and staff. He states furthermore that of those 60,000 men only 20,000 are well disciplined troops, while 10,000 are somewhat drilled and the remaining 30,000 nothing but "uniformed militia," not able to withstand any regular European army. Only half a year ago there were only 300 commissioned officers, while to-day the corps of officers amounts to nearly 2,000.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On Wednesday and Thursday of this week the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee held their annual meeting at Cincinnati. On Wednesday morning they marched 90 in number, with Gen. Sherman at their head, from the Burnet House to Pike's Opera House, where a business meeting was held, Gen. Sherman presiding. The Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton, made a report stating that he had prepared and sent to each member a copy of the proceedings of the last reunion, which action has been approved by the Executive Committee. Gen. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary, read brief biographical sketches of the members who had died since the last meeting—Col. John C. Audenried, of Washington, D. C.; Col. R. M. Moore, Cincinnati; Col. John J. Palmer, 45th Illinois; Dr. Thomas L. Harper, Cincinnati; and Major J. E. Sampson, St. Louis. The Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, read a report showing the bonds on hand to be \$9,000; cash in permanent fund, \$2,153; cash in general fund, \$1,389. Committees were appointed on permanent officers, orations, and time and place of the next reunion.

Gen. Sherman read a sketch of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, illustrated by maps and charts distributed among the members. He said:

All trustworthy accounts agree that General C. F. Smith posted the Army at Pittsburg Landing to fulfill Gen. Halleck's instructions of March 1, 1862; that Gen. U. S. Grant succeeded to the command, and exercised it at the time of the battle, and that the division commanders ranked in the order of McClelland, Low, Wallace, Sherman, Hurlbut, Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace. Yet I am often held responsible by the critics for the surprise and stampede of the fugitives, although it is equally and well known that McPherson and I had previously reconnoitered the country forward for 10 miles, and had been skirmishing with the enemy for several days prior to the battle. I have never been in a battle but somebody was surprised. A good many persons were surprised at Shiloh, but not one who had not fair notice to be ready for anything, for everything, that might happen, and the report that anybody was bayoneted in bed has long since been exploded. Prentiss's division and mine were in the extreme front, were all ready when the blow came, and all the others were behind us, and had ample time for the preparation. The simple truth is that we were on the west bank of the Tennessee, with a purpose to attack the enemy's position at Corinth; that Gen. Buell's Army of the Ohio was marching from Nashville to reinforce us, and that the rebel Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston resolved not to await our attack at Corinth, but to attack us before Buell could arrive. His army was divided into three corps, commanded by Polk, Bragg, and Hardee, with a reserve commanded by Breckinridge. His object was to capture or destroy us before these reinforcements could arrive. He failed in this most signally, and therefore to us belonged the victory—a victory little appreciated at the time and not fully comprehended to-day. But that victory was one of the most important which has ever occurred on this continent. It dissipated forever that nonsense of one Southern man whipping a dozen Yankees. It gave us the prestige, which we had only to follow up, as we did at Corinth, at Iuka, at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Columbia, and Raleigh, yes, to the end of the war, to insure absolute success.

Gen. Sherman concluded his paper with an explanation of the map of the battle-field of Shiloh, which he presented to the society, with the remark that it told all the story. He was loudly applauded.

Gen. Buckland said the first account of the battle of Shiloh which appeared in print was that of "Agate" (Whitelaw Reid), which appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette. He said: "It has since been extensively copied into histories of the war, and yet there is not a word of truth in it." General Sherman observed: "Certainly not; not one word of truth. It was written at Cairo and not on the field at all." Gen. Buckland added that "Agate's" account stated that his brigade was surprised in its tents. There was not a word of truth in that statement. On the contrary, his brigade was in line and active, and was not surprised at all. Capt. McCormick said that the statement in Gen. Sherman's paper that the Army was away from the river when Gen. Buell's Army came up was strictly true. He knew it, for he was himself on the skirmish line. This statement was received with loud applause and stamping of feet. Gen. Leggett felt satisfied that there was no surprise at Shiloh. He was commanding a regiment in Gen. Charles Wood's brigade, standing in line of battle some time before the battle opened, so there was no surprise. Other speakers followed, among them Dr. Owens, who also declared that there was no surprise at Shiloh.

Letters of regret were received from a large number of

members and invited guests who were unable to be present. Among them were Gens. Grant, Hancock, Schofield, H. G. Wright, Getty, McDowell, Meigs, Howard, Logan, Noyes, and Oglesby; Surg.-Gen. Barnes and Secretary Blaine.

At 12.30 o'clock the society marched to the Chamber of Commerce, which had been beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion. Here it was received with an address of welcome from President Minor. Gen. Sherman, in his response, said the men of the Chamber of Commerce were business men. They knew it was essential to have the waters of the Mississippi open to trade, and much credit was due to the Army of the Tennessee for its assistance in opening that stream to free commerce. Gen. Sheridan was called upon, and responded briefly, merely returning thanks and saying that he was not in the habit of making speeches.

The society moved from the Burnet House to Fountain Square at 3 o'clock, to unveil the McPherson statue, escorted by the 1st regiment, O. N. G., and the Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy officers. Gen. Sherman and ex-President Hayes led the column, followed by Gens. Sheridan and Pope. The streets were thronged, and the esplanade, where the statue had been set on a temporary pedestal, was so full of people that much time was consumed in clearing a space to allow the societies to reach their places. When all were grouped about the statue, Gen. Sherman drew off the flag that had veiled the statue and displayed the figure. There was a slight applause, hats were removed, and the band played a dirge. Not a word was spoken. The statue is one ordered by the society to be placed on the General's grave at Clyde, Ohio. It is in bronze, and represents the General standing with one foot on the breech of a broken cannon, and his field-glass in one hand, and his other hand extended as if giving directions. The artist is Reblisso, the same who made the equestrian statue at Washington. When the dirge ended a very few minutes were spent in examining the statue, and the column reformed and marched back to the Burnet House.

The evening session was held in the Music Hall. The society marched, escorted by a detachment of the National Guards and the Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy officers. The hall was densely packed by a brilliant assemblage, a large proportion being ladies. Seats were reserved for the society in front of the stage. The scene was magnificent. The stage presented a picture of beauty, with the great organ as the central figure. The lower portion was hidden by palms and large banners, above which was a wide arch of battle flags of Ohio regiments. On the right and left of the organ were three standards reaching nearly to the ceiling, from which flags projected like the branches from a tree. In the rear, on the right and left, were tents, and on the left was a redoubt of sand bags with guns in position. The companies of the O. N. G. stacked arms on either side of the stage, and occupied the space in groups as they would in camp. Gen. Sherman, whose appearance brought long applause, called the society to order, and announced the order of the program, beginning with prayer by Chaplain McKnight. Gen. M. F. Force, chairman of the Local Committee, in a graceful speech, told of the labor of love performed in preparing for this reunion. Charles Jacob, Jr., Mayor, in a speech of three sentences, paid a compliment to the Army of the Tennessee, and welcomed the society to the city. Governor Foster made the welcoming address on behalf of the State. Gen. Sherman, who was to respond, said the sight from the stage to-night told him that the most fitting response he could make was silence. The presence of this great audience was a most eloquent declaration that soldierly feeling was not dead. It is not confined to Ohio men, nor to any State, but extends over the whole empire. When we were fighting at Pittsburg, nineteen years ago, we were not fighting for ourselves alone, but for the whole world. He then introduced Col. Ozro J. Dodds, who delivered the annual oration. Ex-President Hayes was then called upon and received with prolonged applause. He made a brief speech. Responses to calls were made briefly by Generals Sheridan, Pope, J. D. Cox, Leggett and Belknap, Judge Taft, Gen. Hickenlooper, and Mr. Reblisso, the artist of the monument. During the evening a glee club sang "Sherman's March to the Sea," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "My Country, 'tis of Thee," accompanied by a band and the great organ. The audience numbered 6,000 people.

On Thursday, the society at its business meeting re-elected Gen. Sherman President, Col. L. M. Dayton Recording Secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper Corresponding Secretary, and Gen. M. F. Force Treasurer. St. Louis was chosen as the place for the next meeting, which will be held May 10 and 11, 1882. Col. Williamson, of Iowa, now in the Land Office at Washington, was chosen as orator. Gen. Sherman read the valuable military dissertation already published in the JOURNAL of March 19. A reception was held at Col. Dayton's in the afternoon.

The culmination of the reunion was the banquet Thursday night at the Burnet House. Three hundred and fifty persons sat down to the tables. Gen. Sherman occupied the centre of the President's table, and presided over the banquet. At the same table were ex-President Hayes, Gens. Sheridan, Pope, Cox, Belknap, Force, and Hickenlooper, Judge Taft and others.

The first toast at the banquet was "The United States." In response, ex-President Hayes said that if it was asked what we had gained by the war for the Union, the answer must be that our gain was the United States. He added, among other things, that our standing Army was small, and inexpensive. It was hardly larger than was required to keep the peace and preserve order among the jarring elements of population in our newly settled territories. The

remaining toasts were: "The Citizen Soldier," responded to by Gen. Willard Warner; "The State of Ohio," Lieut.-Gov. A. Hickenlooper; "The Army of the Potomac," Gen. R. B. Dawes; "The Humanities of the War," Gen. John W. Noble; "The Army of the Tennessee," Gen. John W. Fuller; "Our Dead," Gen. W. Q. Gresham; "The Loyal Pulpit and the War for the Union," Chaplain Samuel Fallows; "The Army of the Cumberland," Gen. W. H. Gibson.

COMMANDER McDONALG.

A FRIEND in San Francisco sends the JOURNAL the following editorial comment of the *Alta California* on the sad death of the late Commander McDougal: "A telegraphic despatch from Ferndale, Humboldt county, brings news of the death, by drowning, of Commander Charles J. McDougal, U. S. Navy, the particulars of which are recited in another column. Commander McDougal was the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, which includes the Coast of California. He was detailed for that duty about two years since. He had been stationed on this Coast for many years, and was at one time in command of the U. S. steamer *Saco*, and afterward in charge of one of the Departments at the Mare Island Navy-yard. He had just attained the ripeness of manhood, and was justly esteemed by all his brother officers for his superior ability as a commanding officer, and his exceeding amiability of character. He leaves a wife, the daughter of A. J. Coffey, the well-known Notary Public of this city, and four young children. Commander McDougal was the son of Rear-Admiral David McDougal, at present and for many years past a resident of this city, and the brother of Mrs. Albert J. Le Breton. By his death, the Navy loses a most promising officer, and his friends and acquaintances, one who had endeared himself to them by rare traits of character." A despatch from San Francisco of April 2 to the N. Y. Herald, says:

"The Government steamer *Manzanilla* brought yesterday afternoon the remains of Commander Charles J. McDougal from Cape Mendocino and took them this forenoon to Mare Island for interment. The melancholy event casts a deep gloom over the Army and Navy Departments here. Commander McDougal was a very excellent officer, much esteemed in society everywhere where he was known. A painful sadness reigns on the steamers and along the wharves, as the flags of every vessel were dipped to half-mast as the *Manzanilla* passed. A statement is somewhat current that there was a rashness in Commander McDougal's effort to land at the lighthouse. This is without the slightest foundation. The entire material for the construction of the lighthouse had been landed there. The sea at the time was smooth. Capt. Kortz, who was regarded by Commander McDougal as an excellent surferman, had no apprehension of danger. Every precaution was taken for safety. Two surf rollers had been met, but as a third approached the sailors got panicky, and instead of pulling, stopped on their oars, and the boat, when struck by the waves, was completely turned bottom side up. Commander McDougal was an excellent swimmer, and it is believed he would have reached shore in safety but from sustaining a contusion, which has left a mark on his forehead. It is thought he was at once confused. He had also a large amount of silver and gold coin on his person, designed to pay off the indebtedness at the lighthouse, which contributed that much to weigh him down. A brave fellow rushed from the shore with a rope to aid him, but the rope gave out within thirty feet of the drowning commander. That gentleman had just finished his inspection of the light houses on the Southern district course and was visiting those in the Northern district in order to complete his quarterly reports, and was to return to his family to-day. Admiral McDougal is sorely afflicted. Gen. McDowell and other distinguished officers of the Army and Navy were present at the funeral services at Mare Island."

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

DURING the past week the court has been occupied chiefly with the cross-examination of Cadet Whittaker by Judge-Advocate Gardner, which began on Friday, April 1st. On that day the court adjourned to Wednesday, April 6th. Col. Morrow was absent in Detroit owing to the serious illness of his father-in-law. Cadet Whittaker often refused to give direct answers to questions, on the ground that he did not know or could not remember. For example, he was asked whether, if he drew up his knees while his feet were being tied to the bed-rail, and struggled vigorously the full strength of the two men would not be required to tie his feet. "If they were very strong men, no, not necessarily," replied Whittaker. "If not strong men, or less strong than I, yes." The evasive answered to the retirement of the court for consultation. On their return General Miles explained the question fully, and the witness thought it would have been necessary to put forth quite an amount of strength to perform the operation. As to whether they appeared to put forth their full strength the witness said he could not answer such a question, adding, "and I shall not." Major Gardner insisted that Whittaker was the only person who could give an opinion on this point, and that the question was one of a series intended to determine the real position of his assailants during the operation. Gen. Miles remarked that it involved the question whether the court could compel a witness to give an opinion. After consultation it was announced as the court's decision that, as the question was already a matter of record, the court would take hereafter such action upon it as it desired. Meantime, other questions might be submitted.

Whittaker continued: "I asked for the pillow to be placed under my head, because it was a rational request for one to make whose extremities were tied in the air; I have always used a pillow-case, and never slept on a pillow that was without one. Lieut. Dickinson's statement to the contrary was not true. I think I changed the pillow-case once a week." The Judge-Advocate submitted Whittaker's 40 washing-lists, with the remark that they showed that he must have kept one of his pillow-cases in the laundry three weeks.

On Thursday the cross-examination was resumed and Whittaker denied the testimony of Dr. Alexander before that

court regarding a conversation between the doctor and witness touching the breaking of the looking-glass over the latter's head on the night of the assault. He also denied the evidence of Col. Lazelle on the same subject. Whittaker denied that he had ever told any of the witnesses who had previously testified before this court that his assailants smashed the looking-glass over his head after they had held it for him to see how he looked after they had cut his hair. He said that they broke the glass over his forehead, and never used the expression "smashed it over his head."

Whittaker's letter to Moses Wistar, the porter of Wall street, was taken up, and the witness was compelled to admit that he had in that document used the word "smashed" when speaking of the looking-glass.

Judge-Advocate—You are a candidate for a commission in the Army, are you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge-Advocate—Don't you think that courage is a necessary requisite for an Army officer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge-Advocate—Wasn't it your duty to submit to the threat of death rather than submit to such an outrage, in view of your candidacy? A.—No, Sir; because death would have ended my candidacy. (Loud laughter.)

The grounds for his suspicion that Cadets Burnett, McDonald and Blake were his assailants were, Whittaker continued, that they were the only Cadets at the Academy with whom he had a personal difficulty. As the definition of "ostracism" Whittaker gave the word proscription. "And what is the meaning of proscription?" queried the Judge-Advocate. "Set aside, let alone entirely, to have no intercourse with." "You have been studying the dictionary?" "No, Sir." Whittaker ventured the statement that he was not found deficient by the Academic Board, but was pronounced deficient. "But you were deficient, were you not?" "Yes, Sir." "Then why did the Board pronounce you deficient if you were not?" "To get rid of me and end the case," was Whittaker's sharp reply.

The Artillery Promotions.—On the 21st of March Senator Logan, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, applied to the Adjutant-General for information concerning the claim of Major H. G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to promotion in advance of Major C. L. Best, against whose nomination for lieutenant-colonel Major Gibson has filed a protest. On the 24th of March Gen. Drum sent a reply in which he recites some of the facts already given in the JOURNAL, and says: "There is nothing in the act of July 28, 1866, nor in any other law, which required that the officers appointed to the original vacancies created by that act should take rank from the date it went into effect. The vacancies in the artillery and other corps of the Army created by this act were not all filled until more than a year after its passage. Only those persons who were appointed to such vacancies prior to the assembling of Congress in December, 1866, received rank from the date of the act. Those appointed during the session (ending March 4, 1867), and subsequently received later dates which were necessarily arbitrary as in the case of Major Gibson and the other three majors of artillery. Ordinarily persons appointed to original vacancies during a session of the Senate take rank from date of confirmation, but in filling the vacancies created by the act of July 28, 1866, this practice was departed from and a fixed date specified in the nominations in view of the large number of appointments made, and in order that the relative rank and position of those persons selected for appointment should be determined upon an equitable basis, and not depend on the exact date of confirmation in each case."

Gen. Drum also sends a copy of a letter of the Attorney-General of Sept. 27, 1873, construing the act of July 28, 1866, under which Major Gibson claims his promotion. The Attorney-General says: "The statute conferred the original vacancies thereby created upon no particular persons. The selection which the statutes designated as the method by which the persons to fill such vacancies were to be ascertained was necessarily (Const., art. 2, sec. 2) an executive act. There are no words in the statute conferring a retrospective effect upon such selection, and in the absence thereof, upon general principles it has none. The kind of relation which takes place when a particular officer succeeds to a vacancy by ordinary promotion is plainly not in point here. The right to the vacancy in such case is specific, and in that character has, at all periods of the officers' career, existed—in an inchoate state—as a fruit of his original appointment into the Army. The examination required upon promotion in such case is a condition subsequent, operating if at all to defeat the specific right, whilst here the condition is precedent and must be performed before any specific right is created."

Gen. Drum furnishes the Committee also with a copy of a memorandum showing that on the 13th Feb., 1867, Col. J. C. Kelton, A. G., recommended the arrangement of the new majors of artillery in the order of lineal rank finally adopted, and that this recommendation was approved by Adjutant-General Townsend and Gen. Grant, and adopted by the Secretary of War. Col. Kelton said: "The question is, shall these officers be nominated so as to preserve their present relative rank, or with the date of July 28, 1866. I respectfully recommend the former plan and propose that Hamilton be nominated with the date of Aug. 13, 1866, and that Gibson, Tibball, and Morgan, be nominated to rank from Feb. 4, 1867, the date of Larned's retirement. This will relieve Seymour and Best of any feeling of mortification by being superseded, and will be just to all concerned."

The Senate has adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That the heads of each of the Executive Departments be, and hereby are, directed to report to the Senate at the beginning of the next session of Congress complete lists of any and all books, reports, documents, and pamphlets issued, printed, or published by their respective Departments, and by each and every bureau and officer thereof, from March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and hereby is, directed to report to the Senate at the beginning of the next session of Congress complete lists of any and all books, reports, documents, and pamphlets issued, printed, or published by order of Congress and of either House other than those contained in the numbered series of session documents from March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

The New York Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., held their regular meeting at Delmonico's this week. It was very largely attended, and the elections and other business already announced in the JOURNAL were duly accomplished. The next meeting will take place May 4.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OFFICER asks for information in relation to extra pay voted some two years ago by Congress to officers and men employed during the Mexican war. Answer.—The act of Feb. 19, 1879, which is the one referred to, does not include officers of the Regular Army and Navy in its provisions. The act of July 19, 1848, gave three months extra pay to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war "who served out the time of their engagement or were honorably discharged." The act of '79 makes an appropriation to pay those who had not received this bounty. As officers of the Navy and Army have not served out the time of their engagement, nor been honorably discharged, they are not, it is held, entitled to the benefits of this act. With the limitations indicated, the act "includes the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of the U. S. Navy, the Revenue Marine service, and the officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army, employed in the prosecution of said war."

N. H. N. G., KEENE, N. H., writes: 1. Paragraph 189. What is a "sub division," as contained in this paragraph? 2. Par. 113, last two lines, "receives it with the right hand and resumes the order." Is the order resumed "in two motions the same as from a carry," as required by par. 114, or "lowered gently to the ground with right hand"? 3. Par. 73 (two). Ans.—A. A platoon company or division in column, right or left in front. 2. See 7th par. on page 31, Tactics, entitled *Finer*.

ADVICE Q. M. SEROT, PHILADELPHIA, asks whether or not it is incorrect to support arms after the movement of "Right of company" is "left into column," according to par. 493, Tactics. Ans.—I am of the opinion that the paragraph means only successive movements. Ans.—The movement not being a successive formation, "support arms" would be incorrect.

PRIVATE, 7TH NEW YORK, writes: Will you, through the columns of the JOURNAL, reader the law governing the wearing of the "marksmen's badge," if there be such a law in existence; if not, be pleased to give your opinion as to the propriety of wearing it upon the fatigue uniform at drill. Some claim it should be worn only upon occasions of full dress ceremony. The writer argues for it a distinction over all other medals, and being purely military in its conception, worn upon the field, while in fatigue uniform, its appearance upon such uniform is not out of place. Ans.—Marksmen's badges may be worn on either full or fatigue uniform, at the option of the owner. It is a mark of distinction, which the winner should be justly proud of, and as such may be worn on any and all occasions, drill or ceremony.

A. T. asks: 1. If the vacancies caused by the graduation of cadet midshipmen next June will be filled before September. 2. If there are more than one applicant for appointment as cadet midshipman; must the Congressman have a competitive examination, or can he appoint whom he pleases. 3. Will those Congressmen who were elected last November have the power to appoint candidates to be filled before September next? Answer.—1. Candidates do not go down before September, at which time the examinations take place. 2. Competitive examinations rest with the Congressman. The Navy Department has nothing to do with them. 3. Members of the present Congress, which meets in December next, have the right to nominate candidates, where vacancies exist in their districts, to be examined in June next.

B. O. G. asks: In what Congressional district is Lycoming County, Penn., and when will there be a vacancy from that district for the appointment of a cadet midshipman? Answer.—Lycoming County, Penn., is in the 16th District. There will be a vacancy in June or September next.

F. D. H. asks: Where can I procure a copy of Lieut.-Col. Garrick Mallory's collection of gesture, signs, and signals of the North American Indians? Answer.—In the *United Service* for February, 1880—Hammersley and Co., Philadelphia.

W. M. H., 712 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Can any of your readers give me definite information as to the 'lance' and 'pike' as made and used by the Confederates? If so, I would thank any reader who can give historical points pertaining to them (and their use, instead of those weapons, to send a letter or 'postal,' I have many dozens of C. S. lances (with flag still on) and pikes, still in the original boxes; they were sold at auction, in Richmond, after the fall of the city. The boxes are addressed to Capt. Betty, Lynchburg, Va. Who and what was this officer? Were these weapons taken en route to Lynchburg, or were they in the city of Richmond when it fell? Perhaps some of our readers can answer these questions."

READER asks "whether Cadet W. from 1st Congressional district of Michigan is about to graduate, and whether his successor will be in time for June examination, etc." Ans.—Cadet W. will be ordered to examination the 1st of May next, and if he passes, there will be time for the candidate (the successor) to present himself at the Naval Academy for the June examination.

J. G. asks: 1. What steps are to be taken in case an enlisted man perfects an invention and desires that it be improved in the U. S. Army? 2. Can the inventor ask for reward of the War Department, or has he to apply for a patent in the patent office, and where is this office? 3. Is it necessary to send with the application the ready invention, or is it satisfactory to transmit a drawing of it? Ans.—1. Request your commanding officer to submit your invention to the War Department. If it is a military one. 2. Application should be made for a patent to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., in usual form. If you procure the patent the War Department desired to use it, it might either buy it from you outright or pay royalty. 3. A model should be sent with the specifications of the invention. In certain cases a drawing might answer.

B. O. B. asks: How and where can I obtain a military vernier scale like those furnished the military teams of the U. S. Army? Ans.—The rifle teams of the U. S. Army have never been furnished with vernier scales. The rear sight used is made to move laterally by sliding the V or sight plates, and also by means of a screw at the base of the leaf for delicate manipulation. Similar sights with out the screw adjustment are manufactured by E. Remington and Sons, New York City.

G. J. H., BUFFALO, N. Y., writes: Will you please answer the following—Being in line to form single rank from double rank (page 183, par. 345); the rearmost rank having their distance, the captain orders, "left march, company halt. Left dress, front." Why is the command of dress given towards the pivot or left instead of on the marching flank, or towards the right? The same thing occurs in par. 348. Ans.—Par. 245 simply tells how to form a line in single rank from a line in double rank. The captain should go to the left so as he can observe when the rear four has their distance. He is then convenient to dress to the left. But the real reason, as we understand it, is that the object being simply to form line, ground is gained to the right only to the extent required to accommodate the prolonged line, and the left four executing in their part of the movement, only four right and four left, can very properly be considered as the point of rest. Par. 248: Reasons are similar. The object of this may be more clearly seen by referring to par. 539. Form single rank, and par. 543, form double rank in column of companies. It may be argued that if in company movements dressing is to the left, why not the same with battalion line, for the good reason that when single rank is formed from a battalion line of double ranks, all companies excepting the left are, after their four have secured their distance, marched forward in column of fours (in the case of the right company distance equal almost to former front) at single rank distance, and when line is formed dress to the marching flank (right dress).

CONSTANT READER asks four questions: 1. 2. 3. 4. Which is the best branch of our military service, Army, Navy, or Marine Corps? 4. Can men be enlisted in the Signal Corps at any time, simply on application, or does it require influence? Ans.—1. Not necessarily. 2. No. 3. No. 4. An applicant for enlistment in the Signal Corps requires to have special qualifications and pass a preliminary examination. Influence is always a useful adjunct.

ENGINEER, N. Y. CITY, writes: Suppose a person joins a military regiment, and after a year becomes an engineer, is there not a law stating that engineers are not compelled to be present at parades and drills of said regiment? Ans.—We know of no such law. Engineers are not exempt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The special correspondent of the *Golos*, at Tiflis, has telegraphed that a stock-taking at the arsenal there has revealed a deficiency of a number of guns and a quantity of shot and ammunition. Not long ago several bronze guns were discovered in the metal market at Cronstadt, having been sent ashore to be sold by the officers in charge of an obsolete and condemned man-of-war.

During the wooden horse was a military punishment for soldiers in the last century, and in a recent volume of the *Archaeological Journal* is an illustration of such a wooden horse with his rider upon him. The costume of the rider appears to be that prevalent in the reign of King George II., a period to which the wooden horse continued, as Captain Grose, the antiquarian, says that he saw the remains of a wooden horse on the Parade at Portsmouth as late as the year 1760. A passage in Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," says: "We'll have him to the guardhouse, and teach him to ride the colt foaled of an acorn, with a brace of carbines at each foot to keep him steady." A German MS. of the fifteenth century displays the degradation of a knight who is seated astride on the barriers of the lists.

The British man-of-war *Colossus* is being steadily, though slowly, advanced towards completion at Portsmouth. At the present time, she has 2,570 tons of material worked into her upon the blocks, and is now having her watertight compartments tested and much other unseen work performed. Considerable delay is being experienced with respect to the turrets, which cannot be proceeded with until the nature of their armament is determined. It is, however, considered probable that each turret will be armed with two of the new 40-ton B. L. R. guns. A novel feature in the armament of the ship will be the mounting of four 6-in. guns on the top of the after superstructure, and a couple of guns on the forward superstructure, with rifle-proof covering boards for the protection of the gunners. The completion of the *Inflexible* is being pushed forward, but from the additions and alterations which are being made in her fittings, there is little chance of her being ready for the pendant until the end of July. The automatic hydraulic gear, for arresting the rotation of the turrets until the guns have been run in, so as to bring them clear of the funnel casings, and the other gear to prevent the guns being run out while passing certain parts of the ship, have not yet been received from Sir William Armstrong's firm; while the new automatic sights for the guns have not at present advanced beyond the preparation of drawings. It is also proposed to erect no fewer than six of Sir William Thomson's patent compasses in various parts of the ship, above and below the flying deck, so that they may be consulted under ordinary circumstances and also when the ship is cleared for action and the officers are driven below. Vertical moving shutters are being fitted outside the submerged torpedo ports as an additional precaution against leakage, and steps are being taken to warm the turret-ships throughout with hot pipes. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new bridge and chart-house, and of the additional steering gear and telegraphs. There is also a proposal for increasing the number of the *Inflexible's* ship's company from 369 to 480, and should this be agreed to, the extra berthing and other accommodation which would be required will have a tendency to delay the passing of the ship into steam reserve.—*London Times*.

LITTLE confidence is felt at Constantinople in the ultimate success of the Greek frontier negotiations, and the Porte is taking precautions against a possible outbreak of hostilities. Pressing injunctions have been telegraphed to the military authorities in several provinces of Asia Minor to accelerate the calling out and equipping of the reserves, and transports are being sent by the Admiralty to bring them to Constantinople.

Every year which passes brings the Admiralty nearer to a problem which they will some day have to solve. The newest of our wooden frigates and ships of the line is now twenty years old; and at that age she cannot be expected to possess a wholly sound constitution. Indeed, remembering the speed with which the greater number of these vessels were built, and that the timber put into them was not always seasoned, we fear that a very large proportion of the wooden hulks now moored in Halmoeze, the Medway, Milford Haven, and Portsmouth Harbor are in a rotten condition. The question will ere long arise—Where are we to get vessels to serve as harbor, training, and receiving ships, admirals' flagships, and the many other purposes for which the roomy old wooden hulks are so well adapted? It is true that some of these old craft, like the *Victory* or *Impregnable*, are a century old; but it is likewise true that they are only kept together at a considerable annual cost. Besides, we imagine that their juniors were, except in rare instances, not built with such highly-seasoned timber as they were, and that none of the former will attain the same age unless they are practically rebuilt. It may perhaps be said that there are a number of these hulks which have not yet been used for any of the purposes we have named, but then it must be remembered that they are all decaying together. Judging by the rate at which these old vessels are now being condemned and broken up, it cannot be long before there will be none left. Very few of our iron-clads could be employed for such service. Space and ventilation are two very important qualities which are abundantly provided in the old two and three deckers, but which will be vainly sought in many of the recent productions of our dockyards. Even the obsolete iron-clad frigates of the *Warrior* and *Northumberland* type would be ill adapted for taking the places of the *Victory*, *Royal Adelaide*, *Duke of Wellington* and *Impregnable* in our chief naval ports. How little, then, the *Deceitful*, *Thunderer*, and *Inflexible* would, when pensioned off, be suited for such a purpose, need scarcely be pointed out. We suppose the end of all this will be that barracks and offices on shore will have to take the places of these fine old remnants of a glorious past. In the interest of the

naval service it will, we believe, be desirable to keep the old ships afloat as long as possible.—*Broad Arrow.*

The railway connecting Tunis and Algiers is on the point of completion.

The strength of the Greek army for 1881 is fixed at 82,824, not including the Nat. Guard and exempted men.

The Greek residents in Cairo have presented to the King of the Hellenes a sum of 30,020 francs, to be distributed as rewards among those who distinguish themselves in the first battle on land with Turkey. In case war should not be declared the money is to be given to a society for the promotion of education and the literature of Greece among the provinces still under Turkish dominion.

The London papers make the important announcement that "in consequence of the death of the Emperor of Russia, Her Majesty's staghounds will not meet to-morrow at Ascot."

The last estimate of the cost of the Afghan war is \$82,500,000, of which England proposes to pay \$25,000,000, leaving the rest for India.

QUEEN VICTORIA has declared her purpose of reviewing the Volunteers of England in the Home Park in the course of next summer. The details for the review and the general features of the proceedings it is expected will be announced at an early date.

A new plaster, called triplith, invented by Schenk Bros., Zurich, is said to resist the action of fire and of water with equal force.

The total number of summary punishments inflicted on seamen, marines, and boys afloat between 1859 and 1878 in the British navy is shown in a Parliamentary paper just issued. The following are the number of punishments inflicted in each year: 1859, 63,930; 1865, 89,816; 1870, 75,907; 1874, 65,264; 1875, 63,410; 1876, 62,162; 1877, 60,978; and in 1878, 63,568.

The British Volunteers are to be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. But the new arm will not be issued to them till the militia have been supplied.

The late Duke of Elchingen Michel Ney, who has met with such a mysterious death, had a long and distinguished military career, which began as a simple trooper in a regiment of Dragoons. He arrived at Gallipoli at the moment of his father's death during the Crimean war, and served throughout the campaign; played a conspicuous part in the war in Italy; was leader of the contre-guerrilla cavalry in Mexico, where he was wounded again; served in Africa; was taken at Metz, and interned in Germany; fought duels, and led charges and killed his opponents in single combats, and was altogether a beau sabreur and an accomplished cavalier.

THERE must have been something very much amiss with the drawings and specifications furnished by the Constructor's Department at the Admiralty for the building of the *Arab*, *Redwing*, *Mallard*, *Wrangler*, and *Banterer* class of gun vessels. Had not the contractors followed the lines laid down at Whitehall, it is to be presumed the Admiralty would not have taken one of these craft over. As they have been found very wanting in stability, it is equally to be presumed that the blunder rests with the Constructive Department. The *Arab*, just commissioned at Devonport for the China station, has been found so unsafe that she has to be denuded of the yards on her mainmast and to land 12 tons of stores, taking on board in lieu 12 tons of iron ballast, which has to be, with much difficulty, stowed under her boilers. To land 12 tons of stores from a vessel of the *Arab*'s class means serious detriment to her efficiency, necessary as the measure may be for her safety. It must not be forgotten that the *Arab* has had a former commission during which she was evidently unsafe. The changes made in her are considerable for a vessel of nearly 700 tons, comprising as they do only an addition of two light "Gatlings" to her armament and a few small weights on a flying deck. If this should be the excuse made, all we can say is that the lines of construction have been drawn far too fine. There can, however, be no excuse made for either the *Redwing* or the *Mallard*. The latter vessel has already had to be fitted with two bilge keels, each 22 inches deep, to give her stability. Considering the number of these vessels—seven of them quite new—that are minus in their stability, it is not quite creditable to our Constructive Department.—*United Service Gazette.*

The London *Times* reports that there is a probability of segment shell for field artillery being revived. Experiments are being made with various descriptions of these compound missiles, the segments of which they consist being of different patterns, about 100 in number, and cemented together by cast iron. By the employment of a moderate bursting charge the shells are found to break up perfectly and scatter showers of fragments. The shells have been tried with new 13-pounder field guns, and are favorably spoken of.

A BILL has been introduced in the French legislature providing that any citizen who loses his life while saving life or property at a fire, any physician who dies while laboring in the hospitals in time of epidemic, and any one who dies while endeavoring to save a fellow-being shall be regarded as a soldier slain on the battle-field and insure a double pension to his family.

MALINGERING is so much on the increase in the Russian Imperial Guards, that the Minister of War has found it necessary to issue an order that all cases of injuries to the person occurring from the present date will be examined by a special commission. Malingering mostly takes place among soldiers appointed to chop wood, and it is the extraordinary number of injuries reported this year in connection with this employment that has given rise to the order of the Minister of War. In some barracks, to check the evil, it has been found necessary to appoint officers to supervise the woodcutters, to prevent them cutting off their fingers and thumbs.

L'Italia Militare of March 8 contains a long report to the Minister of Marine on the trip of the *Dulio* from Spezia to Gaeta, which was in most respects exceedingly satisfactory. The ship did 13.6 "miglia" in an hour (73 revolutions), against a heavy head sea and a

"greco intensissimo." Italy evidently possesses a very grand vessel-of-war.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an article on Germany and the Boers, dwells at some length on the feelings of Germans at the present moment towards England. It denies that there is any general dislike, but it admits that, especially among those who are conversant with current politics, a certain displeasure is felt in regard to English policy. This feeling is due to the attitude England assumes whenever the slightest attempt is made to extend German influence in distant parts of the globe. When a German protectorate over Samoa was thought of the English Governor of Fiji did everything in his power to prevent it. For Germany, with her superfluity of human beings and energy, it might have been of value; for England, who scarcely knows what to do with her vast tropical possessions, it is scarcely of any importance. Is not this, asks the *Cologne Gazette*, a rather stupid fear of Germany on the part of England, who, only of late years, has annexed Fiji, Socotra, Cyprus, a part of Afghanistan, West Griqualand, the Transvaal, etc., who in a short time will possess all South Africa, Burmah, the Peninsula of Malacca, etc., who looks on placidly while France absorbs territory of the size of Annam, or attempts to annex Senegal, with 40,000,000 barbarians of a certain civilization, and yet will not let Germany have the merest morsel, and only recently opposed even Austria's rightful interests on the Danube?

A native army hospital corps is to be established in India on a footing similar to that on which the English army hospital corps is based.

THAT the Chinese ration is progressing is evident from accounts from Shanghai to the effect that torpedoes of various sizes, and of Chinese manufacture, have been successfully exploded in the river in the vicinity of the Arsenal. Recently a number of officials assembled at the Arsenal and proceeded thence to the river to witness the destructive power of some sunken torpedoes fired by electricity upon rafts floated down over them. The experiments were very successful. One of the torpedoes used was said to contain 500 lbs. of gunpowder, and on exploding it sent a column of water to a height estimated at 120 feet. The Arsenal authorities have orders to complete the construction of sixty torpedoes before the Chinese New Year. The Arsenal has lately turned out the fifth 7 inch or 120-gun. Eighteen 40-pounders have also been made, and are now in position in various parts of the country, eight of them being at Nanking and eight at Tientsin.

THERE was an incident in connection with the recent taking of Lima by the Chileans which has not found much publicity: The French corvette *Venus*, at anchor in Miraflores, carried a rumor to Ancon to the effect that the British Minister and Admiral had been killed. Capt. J. D'Arcy, of the *Shannon*, ordered all Her Majesty's vessels to get ready for action; they struck topmasts and proceeded to Callao, intending an immediate attack on the Chilean fleet if the rumor was confirmed. Capt. D'Arcy, however, ascertained that the only ground for the report was that the British Admiral had received an injury from a horse which had been offered him at some distance from Lima.

A NEW gun was tested recently on the Hasenbaide at Berlin by an Imperial Military Commission, the inventor, Conrad Garbe, being present. The result was a favorable one, as the arm was proved capable of amazing rapidity in use. Its principal advantage lies in its simple construction, which makes necessary only four movements of the hands for loading and discharging. The cartridge cap can be expelled by a lateral jerk. The kick of the weapon, which weighs only nine pounds, is hardly, if at all, perceptible. The commission recommended its adoption by the German army, and that partly in view of the fact that the Manser gun now in use can be easily remodelled on the Garbe system.

A SUPPLEMENT to the London *Gazette* of March 8 gives a report of the battle of Laings Nek, January 28, by Gen. Colley, soon after killed in a subsequent encounter with the Boers. Of the Boers Gen. Colley says: "I was inclined to estimate their forces at between 5,000 and 7,000, of whom about 2,000 were directly opposed to me on the border under their Commandant-General P. J. Joubert. These numbers were necessarily liable to considerable fluctuation, as day by day fresh men arrived or others went to their homes. The Boers were without artillery, but all mounted and armed, amply supplied with ammunition, and generally excellent shots. I must do my adversaries the justice to say that they fought with great courage and determination. A good deal of the fighting was at short ranges of 20 to 100 yards, and the Boers showed no fear of our troops, but rather advanced to meet them. I have also to acknowledge the courtesy shown by some of their leaders in giving facilities for the care and removal of the wounded." In regard to the battle of Majuba Mountain in which Gen. Colley was killed the London *Times* says: "It is hard to reconcile the enormous discrepancy between Joubert's statement and the British estimates of the Boer losses. There was a similar discrepancy, it will be remembered, regarding the fight at Schuin's Hoogte. Though opinion at the Cape is not favorable to Boer veracity, we must hesitate before absolutely rejecting the repeated assertions of a seemingly scrupulous chief who modestly ascribes his victories to Divine interposition. But if it be true that only one of his men was killed and five wounded in the assault on the Majuba Mountain, it is clear that we have much to learn as to the use of the Martini-Henry. How deadly is the fire of the breech-loader our troops have repeatedly shown against Afghans and Zulus. At Plevna and other European battle-fields the same tale was told. But now we are asked to believe that a thousand or two of men, after sustaining a scattered fire for some hours, stormed a precipitous height held by some 800 seasoned British troops with only half-a-dozen casualties. It might have been expected that the revolvers of our officers, to say nothing of the rifles of their men, would have made greater gaps

among the enemy. In the final rush alone, it is more than strange that the Boers did not suffer, and suffer heavily. In Sir Evelyn Wood's general order describing the battle he speaks of the ammunition of our men as 'nearly exhausted.' If 300 men fired away 70 or 80 rounds to so little purpose, the proverb which says that it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him is a long way understated. Granted that the Boer estimate is true—and there is no positive evidence to refute it—it is humiliating to the marksmanship of our soldiers, while the heroism of the Boers is also reduced to smaller proportions. Among the lessons that the Majuba fight should teach our soldiers is the value under many circumstances of the art of independent fighting. Skirmishing seems with us to be a science still in its infancy. Most of the defenders of the Spitzkop were veteran troops. Had they been boys, their wild firing would have been less remarkable. It is clear that our officers should be more careful to obtain cover for their men, and that the latter should be better taught to avail themselves of cover. In practicing at a fixed target they have no opportunity of judging of varied distances at marks suddenly presented to them. Apart from these shortcomings, we must also admit that a system under which each of our soldiers fires no more than 90 rounds annually cannot be expected to produce an average of good marksmen."

THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Co. G of this regiment, Capt. J. C. Abrams, held its closing drill at the regimental armory on Monday last, April 4, Acting 1st Sergeant Snelley forming the company with 23 full files and 4 Sergeants. The formation was excellent, the Sergeant plainly showing that though the *JOURNAL* has had occasion to censure him on former drills, he was fully competent to perform his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was an extra drill, for which tickets had been issued, to be followed by a concert and dancing, and as the friends of the Company were out in force, the members were on their mettle and determined to prove to their guests that the 7th Co. was not inferior to the very best company in the regiment. In this they were most happily successful, for with the exception of one or two trifling errors the several movements were executed without flaw or hitch. Previous to the present the 1st Sergeant opened ranks and inspected his company, closely observing that every detail of the full dress uniform was correct. This is the first time we have ever seen a company in this regiment inspected by its 1st Sergeant before being turned over to its commandant, and we commend Sergeant Snelley for being the first in the command to follow this "custom of the Service." The present was handsomely delivered, and after a few movements in the manual at open ranks, the marchings were taken up. In the column of fours the step was perfect, 110 to the minute, while the distances and alignments could hardly be excelled. In the fours right and left about and a march to the rear not a fault could be found with the movements. After several handsome oblique marches on right and left into line were executed from the column of fours, the manual in the movement by the left being of a very high order. The halt was distinct and each four brought the pieces to the carry as though executed by one man. An advance and retreat in line were handsomely executed, while the wheelings, both right and left, could not be surpassed. The step throughout was accurate, both guides being correct and steady. The are described by the marching flank was accurately measured, and not a break was observed in the centre. During several of these wheels the half circle was covered in excellent shape and received well merited applause. The manual was then repeated in closed ranks, and though the tactics were not strictly followed in the fix and unfix bayonets and the order arms, the general execution was of the best description. Co. G, however, has not yet attained the click-click of the fix and unfix bayonets of the 2d, 6th or 9th Companies. The loadings and firings were next taken, the company showing equal proficiency as in the manual. Not a single detail of the load was overlooked or neglected, while the several volleys were admirably delivered, with the one exception, that at the left oblique the pieces were not steadied in the vertical position previous to the command "aim." The same error was observed at the "recover arms" from left oblique. A short rest was then given the men, at the conclusion of which the platoon movements were executed. The platoon wheeling from line into column and vice versa were executed with promptness and precision, but at a backward order to gain distance, the men were crowded and the step much too short and slow. The marching by platoons was excellent. From company front "right by platoons" was beautifully rendered, and after a short march a wheel into line and advance company front, to again break into platoons on the march were fully appreciated by the spectators, for the movements were loudly applauded. The formation of company on the march was fairly well executed, though the double time of the rear platoon was slightly defective. On right into line from column of platoons was marred by the large circle taken by the guides on the marching flanks, the four being broken at the turn, otherwise the movement was well rendered. The double time of the company in column of fours was first-class, and though the room was completely encircled, there was not a break in the step or loss of distance in the four. At the close of the drill the company marched to the upper floor of the building, where the officers and men were warmly complimented on the success of the drill. Dancing closed the evening. Capt. Abrams deserves much praise for the very efficient condition of his company. After five years as its commandant it is now in a most flourishing state, having risen during the past year from little over sixty to nearly one hundred members. Most of these recruits are at present in the squads, and will not be admitted into the company until next season, when the Captain hopes to show as large, as well as an equally disciplined and drilled company, as any in the regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—A most interesting meeting of the members of this command was held at the regimental armory on Saturday evening, April 2, the object being to stimulate recruiting and advance the standard of the regiment. Some 800 members of the command reported on time and were seated in the main hall, in which a platform had been erected for the speakers. Col. Partridge opened the exercises and stated that the regiment gained over 100 men between 1879 and 1880, and it was felt that with even a moderate degree of effort on the part of the members at the present time, the ranks of all the companies could be increased to an equal extent, and it was possible to swell the number of rank and file to the maximum. He then introduced ex-Col. R. O. Ward, the veteran commandant of the 23d. The Colonel was received with a ringing round of cheers as he advanced to the front. He spoke at some length, calling attention to the fact that the regiment

which had been handed down to them in trust was founded upon the broad principle of devotion to duty. The men who organized the regiment founded it upon manhood, good habits, sound morals and undeviating regard for the right. The reputation of the 23d had become almost national, and if each member of the command should enlist at least one friend the 23d would number a full 1,000 men. It only needed the application of the old "we will" and the thing would be done. Gen. Woodward, ex-Adjutant-General S. N. Y., spoke of the leading position attained by the regiment, by reason of their attention to duty. He then referred to the new code and the fear many had of its effect on the National Guard. He stated that the new law was drawn in favor of the men in the ranks; it imposed no new burdens upon them; and all that the members of the regiment had to do at this time was to go to work and fill up the regiment. The State authorities would not interfere with the regiment, its past was secure. Gen. Molinoux, 11th Brigade, was then introduced by Col. Partridge, as the most earnest and hardest worker in the National Guard, and a three times three responded to the sentiment. The General spoke of the gratification he had experienced in the growth of the regiment and its progress in drill and discipline. He referred to the visit of the late Gen. Upton, U. S. Army, and of the very high terms of praise used by him, at the proficiency of officers and men. He urged the members of the regiment to stand by their colonel; they had every advantage to offer their friends to join the regiment, and earnest, hearty work would accomplish everything they could desire in the way of substantial success and prosperity.

Gen. Barnes, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice S. N. Y., next made a stirring address on the physical advantages of a National Guard education. He said it was an old saying that the church and the school-house should go together, but to these should be added the armory, thus completing the trinity of beneficial influences in elevating and strengthening the manhood of the land. He congratulated the regiment on the honors it had won, and joined in the wish that prosperity might attend upon prosperity. In conclusion he spoke of the future of rifle practice, and assured them that while the methods of administration might be changed, rifle practice would be continued by the State authorities, so that the new recruits which would accrue to the regiment from to-night's efforts might rest content that they would be instructed in the use of the arm which deals death at the muzzle, but peace at the butt.

At the conclusion of this address, President Stoddard of the Veteran Corps removed an American flag which covered an elegant bronze clock, surmounted by a mounted Abyssinian soldier, and flanked two superb statues of knights in armor, and in behalf of the Veteran Association presented the trophy to the regiment, to be awarded to the company recruiting the largest number of men during the year 1881. Col. Partridge accepted the trophy on behalf of the regiment, promising that the gift would be found to have been worthily bestowed. The new Chaplain, Rev. Chas. H. Hall, was the last speaker; he made an eloquent appeal to the regiment, that every man should do all in his power for the command, not only as a true soldier, but as a Christian man. The men were then dismissed. The "Revival" as it is called in Brooklyn, was a most complete success, and it was stated that at least a dozen recruits had been enlisted, while a number of inquiries had been made to the several recruiting committees.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—If Governor Cornell and Adjutant-General Townsend could have witnessed the enthusiastic assemblage gathered at the armory of the 47th regiment, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, March 30, to witness the presentation of the marksmen's badges won by the members of that command at Creedmoor in 1880, the Governor as the representative of the people of the State, and his Adjutant-General as the head of the State forces, would have been enabled to thoroughly understand the appreciation the public of the perfection of the National Guard. It may be said by those in favor of the false economy of cutting off the extra expense of rifle practice, that these same enthusiastic people would have been present at the armory on any occasion of review or ceremony, yet from past experiences we know that considering the state of the weather, cold and with a violent rain storm, which had lasted from early morning, the soldiers would have reported for duty, but their manoeuvres and ceremonies would have been witnessed by "a beggarly array of empty benches." Our statement in this respect is not confined to the 47th alone, but take any organization in the State, from the 1st Brigade of New York city to the 14th Brigade of Buffalo, and the same story might be told. The National Guard since the introduction of rifle practice have learned to rely on their individual merits; they feel themselves more than mere toy soldiers, fitted only to parade the streets on occasions of review and reception. They have become accustomed to the use of their weapons, and though the Commander-in-Chief may feel assured that in "our time there will be no more wars"—although he cannot safely speak regarding riots—both officers and men feel that they are at present equal to any emergency. Thus if called upon to-day for duty under the orders of the President of the United States, to repel a foreign foe or quell internal trouble, the regiments of the State of New York would be, on the very shortest of notice, better able to take the field than was the militia of 1871 after nearly three months' active service; from the simple fact that at that time not a member of the militia had ever fired a gun as a part of his instruction, while to-day there is hardly an organization in the State but could send out a line of one hundred skirmishers each and every one of whom would bring down his man at over 100 yards distance. With regard to riot duty—the Orange riots of 1871, when even in New York city the troops are said to have fired into each other, and the railroad riots of 1877, when the mere appearance of a Brooklyn regiment, which had been taught rifle practice, overawed the turbulent element at Horleville, are most fitting specimens of to shoot, or not to shoot. The prize given by the State is at the very best intrinsically a mean reward, yet such as it is, we call to witness the enthusiasm of the men in seeking the honor of being called marksmen, and the pleasure of their friends in seeing the badge awarded, as a reason why the distinction should not be withdrawn. The discontinuing of rifle practice in the National Guard must be condemned by every good citizen in the State.

At 8.30 p. m., the regiment, nine commands of twelve files, was formed in excellent shape by Adjutant Eddy, without delay "prepare for review," was given by Colonel Brownell, Gen. Molinoux, the brigade commander, being the reviewing officer. This ceremony, in line, could hardly be improved upon. The "present" was of the best description, while the steadiness of the command during the inspection of the line, not a head or hand being moved, could not be excelled by the veterans of years' campaigns. The review was in two lines (as previously described in the JOURNAL) and though we cannot endorse the departure from the tactics in the ceremony, we must speak in unstinted praise of the manoeuvring of the several companies. Both officers and men proved that they fully understood their separate duties, and the applause of the spectators was well deserved. A

very handsome dress parade followed the review, after which the marksmen were called to the front and centre and the State badges presented by Major M. B. Farr, Brigade I. R. P. In all fifty members advanced to receive this trophy, and the major after complimenting them and the regiment on the splendid record of the past year, took occasion to refer to the drill in street firing last fall, when the late General Upton, U. S. A., the author of the tactics, witnessed their evolutions and paid the command a high tribute on their manoeuvres and discipline. Drill was an absolute necessity in perfecting men for the duty of soldiers, and when such high authority complimented the command on this portion of the requirements of the service, how much more should they be praised on their perfection in the complete details of loading and firing; be the men ever so well instructed in the minutiae of regimental drill, in time of danger, the rifle, and how to use it, would be what was most needed. They went hand in hand, and at the present day no soldier was perfect, no matter how well he executed his fours right, etc., unless he could use the weapon with which he was armed. The speech was a happy one and was warmly applauded. When the marksmen had returned to their posts Private J. R. B. Bayly, Co. D, was called to the front and was presented, for the second time, with the "Veteran Diamond badge." Col. J. W. Vandewater presented this badge in a very happy speech. The "Dakin Medal" was then presented to Corp. Stephen F. Glover, by Chaplain Newland Maynard, and as the occasion was rifle practice the chaplain took occasion to refer to the duty of the State toward the citizen soldier, holding that rifle practice should not be abandoned. Col. Brownell then presented the "Strong Medal" to Private G. S. Tuttle, Co. H. In his speech the colonel took occasion to refer to the future of the command, and encouraged officers and men to continue steadfast in their duty. The command was then dismissed.

GATLING BATTERY N, 11TH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—During the past drill season this battery interspersed the "manual of the piece and action front," with a series of socials at the close of their regular drills. This mingling of the social with the military was a successful experiment, the men were prompt for duty, and as on each social occasion a minor exhibition drill was given, the gun squad being selected from the most attentive and best drilled members of the battery, a marked improvement, even in this splendid organization, was quickly noticed by the officers. As a fitting "wind up" Capt. Edwards obtained the use of the armory of the 23d regiment, and a drill, review, presentation of marksmen's badges, concert, and hop, on March 29, brought to a close the most successful drill season held since the organization of the command. The tickets of admission were eagerly sought after, and early in the evening "standing room only" was the announcement of the sentries. The ceremonies were commenced with a concert by the band of the 23d regiment, under Band Master Elson, the several selections being most thoroughly enjoyed. Shortly after 9 o'clock the command marched upon the drill floor and the battery was handsomely formed by Sergt. Dawley. The present was well delivered, and the gun drill at once commenced. After circling the room in column of sections and platoons the men settled into steady work, the guns and limbers moving with clock-like regularity. "Action front" was then given and the battery formed for review, Gen. Molinoux being the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff. This ceremony was of the very best, the steadiness at the inspection could not possibly be improved upon, while the passage, though in the limited space of an armory, was simply perfect, the marching, changes of direction, alignments, intervals, and salutes being of the very highest order. At the close of the review the twelve marksmen of 1880 were called to the front and centre, where Major Farr, in his usual happy manner, on behalf of the State, presented the decoration. An exhibition drill with the Gatlings followed, during which the several movements were executed in splendid shape—the changes of front, wheelings, coming into action from the several positions, gaining distance to the right and left, and the marching by platoons and sections being all executed with a precision which even astonished many of the old soldiers present. After half an hour's rest the men were again assembled, this time in undress uniform and with the Howitzers, and a second exhibition drill given. This drill was even more interesting than that of the Gatlings, the firings being more enthusiastically applauded. The dismounting of pieces, carriages, and limbers proved that the men were most thoroughly conversant with their duties as artillerymen, while the manoeuvres, on right and left into line, wheelings, changing direction of fire to right, left and rear, were executed with a rapidity and correctness rarely excelled by Regular troops. At the close of the drill the floor was cleared and dancing closed the evening's entertainment.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is considerable work being done by prominent militia officers towards influencing public opinion for an encampment of the entire State militia at Yorktown during the celebration. The idea is to simply perform the five days' camp duty at Yorktown instead of at South Frammingham. This would, of course, necessitate quite an expense for transportation of troops and camp equipage. It is thought, however, that if permission is granted for the trip the men will pay their own transportation expenses, and the U. S. Government will provide tents on the grounds. It is certainly well worth consideration, and over 6,000 uniformed militia could show some camp work well worth seeing.

The 5th regiment, Col. Trull, are in the midst of spring inspections. The regiment is to give Gov. Long a complimentary review on April 13. The command has definitely decided to visit Brooklyn on Decoration Day, as guests of the 13th regiment.

The Decoration Day parade in Boston promises to be of unusual importance this year. The day is now a legal holiday, and the Grand Army posts and militia about Boston will parade in a body.

The 9th regiment has the Yorktown celebration in mind and is talking seriously of an excursion.

NEW JERSEY.—The Senate and Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in joint session, passed, March 17, 1881, the following resolution regarding the State's participation in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown: "Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to organize a provisional battalion, composed of companies selected from the whole body of the National Guard for their proficiency in drill and discipline and soldierly bearing, neatness in appointments and equipments, to be designated by inspection and competitive drill, and the Governor may detail field and staff officers of suitable rank to command said battalion, and cause to be furnished the necessary transportation, such camp and garrison equipage and commissary and other stores requisite for their accommodation and subsistence while in camp at Yorktown, as may be creditable to this State and the occasion, and the Governor is authorized and empowered to make his requisition upon the treasury to meet the necessary and proper ex-

penses to carry out the provisions of this resolution, and the comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same, and the Governor shall cause an accurate and detailed account to be kept of the expenditures, and shall file the same, together with proper vouchers, with the comptroller, who shall report the same, to the next session of the legislature."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Now that Senate bill No. 20, known as the "New Military bill," has been passed by the Legislature and become a law, it may be interesting to some of the members of the National Guard, who signed a petition circulated by the officers of their companies requesting its passage, to know the contents of the said bill. It will surprise some of them to know that the bill not only provides for an annual encampment for which the members receive \$1.50 per day, but also contains some unpleasant features which, if carried out, will make the service rather distasteful. For the information of members of the Guard who have not seen the bill, we reprint the sections referred to:

Sec. 8. That any soldier failing to appear upon any occasion of duty to which he shall be ordered by his proper commanding officer shall be subject to trial by such Court-martial as the brigade commander may direct, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or, upon his failure to pay such fine within twenty days, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, as such Court-martial may direct.

Sec. 10. That when the fines or dues imposed by the company by-laws shall amount in the aggregate to five dollars, the person delinquent may be prosecuted before a regiment or battalion Court-martial, and upon his conviction or failure to present a satisfactory excuse, he shall be sentenced to pay the same, or on his failure so to do within twenty days after such sentence, to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five days.

Sec. 14. That military duty requires the attendance of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on all occasions of drills, parades, and encampments, and active service, ordered by the commanding officer of the company, regiment, battalion, brigade, division, or the Commander-in-Chief, or provided for by the company by-laws, unless excused therefrom by the officers having authority to grant such excuses; and that while on such duty, or going to and returning from the same, obedience is demanded to all the rules, regulations, usages, customs, and requirements of the Army of the United States and the code and regulations of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburgh Critic.*

Second Regiment.—The usual spring inspections in the 1st Brigade have been commenced earlier than usual this year, by Major Hepburn, brigade inspector; and presumably in order to hurry them to a conclusion, the inspection of arms, dress, and appearance is being dispensed with; attention duly being given to proficiency in tactical movements, guard mounting, etc., etc. The first organization to be inspected, was the 2d regiment, Companies D, I, and K reporting on March 24. It was near half an hour late, when the battalion equalized in four companies, twelve files, was turned over to Col. Duchart. The inevitable, column of fours, break from the right to march to the left, of the 2d regiment, was first in order, and the execution was of the very best. A left into line wheel, was carried out in good shape. The platoons into close column were all well rendered, as were the deployments, except in one on fourth company, wherein the third company was moved too far to the right and in rear of second company. Right of companies rear into column, was marked by a support arms; and the left into line wheel, was spoiled in the same manner by one company. On the left close column of companies, was a failure; and so was formation of line to the left, by two movements from a double column of fours. Company skirmish drill followed, being executed with fair precision. Guard mounting was executed in fair shape.

March 25th, Companies B, F, and G, four companies, twelve front, were also half an hour late. The drill being opened as on the previous occasion, march in column of companies, left into line wheel, and a platoon into close column on first company right in front, rapidly succeeded each other, each in fair shape. In the several platoons and deployments which followed, there was little to criticize, except loss and wrong judgment of distances. Right of companies rear into column, was faulty in companies being brought to a support arms. The movements following were equally as well executed as those already given. Taking the drill all through it was a good one, marred by but few real tactical errors, though frequently by wrong judgment of distances. The skirmish drill and guard mount followed.

March 26th, Companies A and E were equalized into four companies of eight files. Line was formed and battalion turned over at 8.22 o'clock. The drill opened with exercises in the manual fairly executed. Officers, however, should post up in the sword manual. The platoons and deployments into, and from, the close column, commenced the battalion drill proper, but were only fairly executed. Right of companies rear into column was as at the previous drills marred by the error of "support arms." Column of companies was formed by breaking from the right, etc., followed by left into line wheel. On the left, and to the left close column of companies were executed in admirable manner. A change of direction by the right and left flanks, was also nicely performed, as was a double column and line re-formed in two movements to the right. To the right, from column of fours, was badly broken by the first, second, and third companies, moving simultaneously, column right. Double column of fours being formed, line was established by fours right, left companies on right into line. The centre forward was repeated and line formed to the left, in faultless shape. The same general remarks apply to the skirmish drill and guard mount on this evening.

First Regiment.—Battalion drills in the 1st regiment, Philadelphia, have been rather infrequent during the past winter. The several companies of the regiment have just passed through a series, noted, however, for no special feature other, perhaps, than that the standard of the drill was hardly up to the usual figure of merit in the regiment. The first of the series was, under Col. Wiedersheim, Companies D, F, I and K, taking part; the second, under Major Bowman, Companies A, B, and H, which was particularly bad, there being errors in almost every movement; and the third and last, under Col. Wiedersheim, Companies C, E, and G; the last being rather the best of the three. The regiment will be inspected in a few days, when battalion movements will be gone through with, and we hope in a better manner: at any rate, we will make no criticism until then. In an organization in which there are so many changes being made in the rank and file, as well as among the officers, it is impossible to keep up the standard of drill without frequent practice in battalion drill.

Fifth Regiment.—At 8.15 p. m., March 25, the order "fall in" was given by the 1st sergeant of Co. C, Hallidayburg, Pa.; three sergeants and twenty-eight men responded, promptly forming into single rank for sizing. In two ranks form company was of course the next order, but only fairly executed. In six minutes from the time the "fall in" was given, the company was turned over to the captain. Com-

of 1890 were presented with gold medals.

J. H. COWPERTHWAIT, } Majority of Committee.
GEO. J. SEABURY, }

ANOTHER large sale of stock in the corporation of Scribner and Co. has just taken place, the firm of Chas. Scribner's Sons having sold their shares to Mr. Roswell Smith, who has held the business management of the two magazines from the beginning. Whilst it is expected that the most cordial relations will continue between the two houses, the business of Scribner and Co. and Chas. Scribner's Sons will in future be entirely distinct. The name of the corporation is to be changed at an early day, and corresponding changes will be made in the names of the two Magazines, "Scribner's Monthly" and "St. Nicholas, Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys." The editorial and business management will be continued as heretofore. Dr. Holland re-

maintaining as Editor-in-Chief of "Scribner's Monthly," and Mrs. Dodge continuing to conduct "St. Nicholas." It is understood that considerable portions of the present purchase will be placed in the hands of the younger men who have helped to make the fortunes of the magazines.

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DIED.

ALLEN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 28, after three days' illness, MAUDE JULIA, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel H. A. and Mrs. M. J. Allen, U. S. Army, aged 11 years. To be buried at Greenwood.

ARNOLD.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 2, in the 60th year of his age, Commander HENRY N. Y. ARNOLD, U. S. N.

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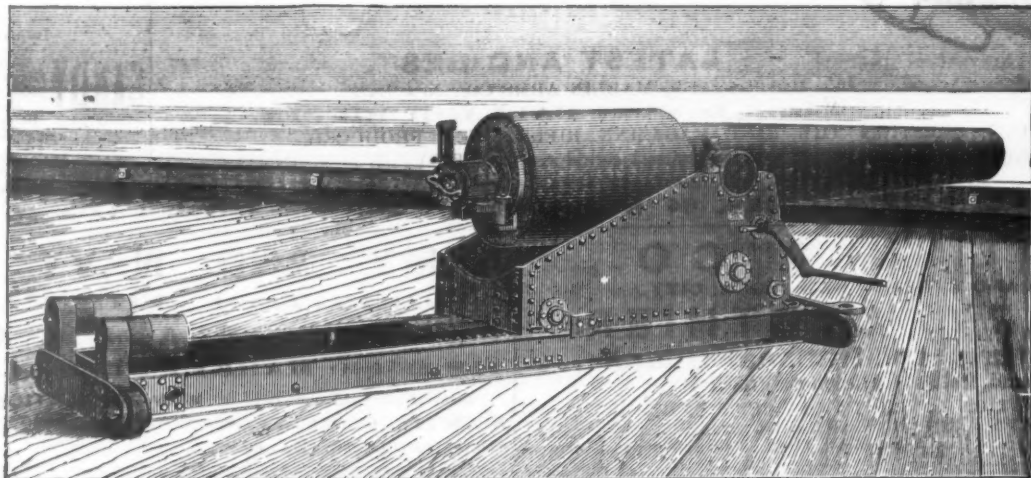
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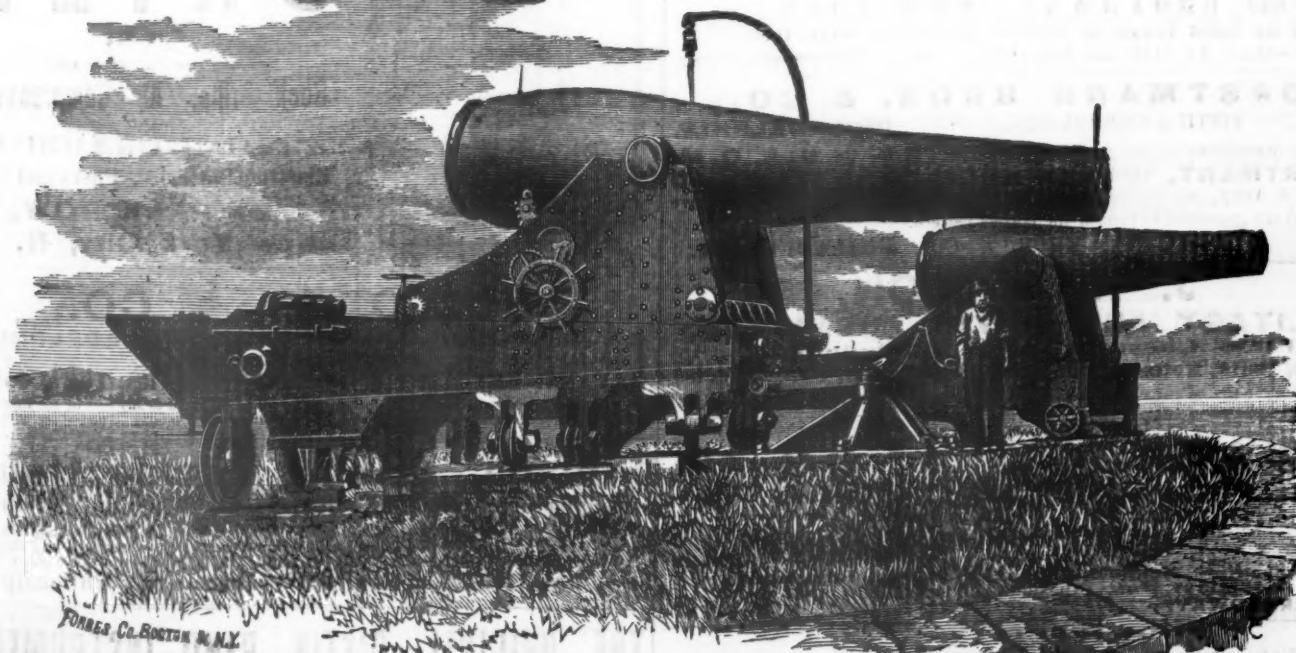
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